EAST WEST 東西報

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# Immigration Ring Indicted in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES - A federal grand jury on Oct. 2 indicted five Chinese southern California residents with illegally obtaining US immigration papers for 16 Taiwanese citizens.

The next day, four reputed members of the ring were arrested. They were George Wong, 34, of LA; Nancy Yang, 37, of San Marino; Henry Lee, 39, of Hacienda Heights; and Elgin Kwong, 55, of LA. A fifth suspect, David Chen, 32, of Pasadena, is believed to be the mastermind of the ring and is still at large, said US Assistant Attorney General Laurie Levenson last Friday.

Together, the members of the ring were indicted with 22 charges, including conspiring to defraud the immigration service, conspiring to obtain citizenship for the Taiwanese and income tax fraud.

Levenson said Chen could face a maximum of 100 years of imprisonment and that Wong could face 48 years of imprisonment if found guilty. The other suspects could face sentences of between 30 and 45 years.

According to the attorney general's office, aliens had paid the reputed ring up to $65,000 each for obtaining permanent resident cards or US citizenship between 1979 and 1982. Levenson said at present, 16 aliens who sought the services of the ring will serve as witnesses at the Jan. 14 trial. She said that they are subject to deportation but will not be prosecuted criminally.

The trial will be presided by Judge Alicemarie Stotler in US District Court in Los Angeles.

Levenson said that Lee and Kwong were released after posting $25,000 each for bail. She said bail for Wong and Yang was set at $250,000 and that Wong was the only suspect still in custody as of last Friday.

# State Bar Asks to Nominate Minorities to Key Commission

SAN FRANCISCO - The State Bar of California's board of governors asked to nominate minorities and women to the Judicial Nominees Evaluation Commission in a resolution adopted Oct. 26.

New rules regarding appointments to the commission state that more than one of any board member's nominees will be considered only if the board member submits the name of at least one woman or minority person. Each board member also is to be responsible for contacting a local minority bar association in his or her own area.

The commission is charged with conducting confidential evaluations of persons the governor is considering for judicial appointments.

# Dr. Furukawa Wins Favorable Settlement

SACRAMENTO - Dr. Jessie Furukawa's discrimination, grievance, and dismissal action against the State Department of Education has been settled, according to Judge Phillip Callis in a hearing Oct. 28. As part of the agreement all parties in the action are prohibited by the court from publicly disclosing details in the settlement.

Following the hearing Dr. Furukawa stated that she was very pleased with the agreement and wished to thank all of those who had supported her throughout the two-year ordeal. She felt that the support shown was instrumental in obtaining a favorable settlement.

Dr. Ferdinand Galvez of the "Justice for Jessie" committee expressed joyfully on behalf of the supporters in the hearing room. "It's a great day, finally justice for Dr. Furukawa has been achieved and the cause of Asian Pacific Americans advanced!"

# Focus: Immigrants and The Immigration Law

# Chinese Detainees at NY's Ellis Island Also Wrote Poems on Barrack Walls

By H.M. LAI

The 1980 publication of *Island* made known to the world the poems left by Chinese immigrants on the walls of the detention barracks on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay. Around the beginning of 1985 similar writings were discovered at the former immigration station on Ellis Island in New York harbor by the staff of the Ellis Island museum during the renovation of the facility.

Paul Kinney, curator of the museum at the Statue of Liberty, notified the New York Chinatown Project (NYCP), who ascertained that these are poems in the classical style left by Chinese who had stayed at the facility. Since the building had been repainted, only seven sets etched on the washroom's marble walls are still visible. Even some of these are partially illegible.

Immigrants were processed on Ellis Island from 1892 to 1954. However, since New York was not a major entry port for Chinese, only a comparative few passed through here.

### DETAILS

However, a Mr. Chow who came around 1950 gave some details on life in the facility. He was detained for two weeks on the island to await interrogation to determine his eligibility for entry. As in the case of Angel Island detainees, he was not allowed to see friends and relatives and was restricted in his movements.

All daily activities were as a group with other detainees and every morning he awoke to the sound of a whistle. The dormitory was a large space with several hundred bunk beds and there was no privacy. Thus the washroom became one of the few places detainees could vent their feelings and scrawled messages all over the walls.

The facilities at the island were clean. Food and shelter was adequate and the immigrants were not mistreated. However, the detainment caused them to feel uncertain about their future since some were detained for over a year awaiting finalization of their cases.

According to other informants, Ellis Island was used most often as a temporary detention station for Chinese. Probably a thousand Chinese passed through the facility, the majority being seamen awaiting deportation. Most were Cantonese, followed by Hainanese, Foochowese and Shanghainese.

Often they expressed their frustration by writing on the walls. Following is an example (rough translation by NYCHP, slightly edited).

*Thinking of home brings tears;*
*I do not know what day I can be free from my worries.*
*Father, brothers, uncles, wife, children have scattered;*
*Our house has become rundown.*
*Lucky just to arrive in the flowery flag country,*
*I expected peace with no worries.*
*Who knew immigration guards would detain me.*
*Left locked up without any reason...*

Another inscription has a shorter direct message:

*Long live China!*
*Down with imperialism!*
*Victory to China!*

This was probably written during the Sino-Japanese War.

Ellis island is only the latest place at which Chinese poems left by immigrants have been found. In 1977 Prof. David Lai of the University of Victoria also copied similar poems from the walls of an immigration detention building in Victoria, BC before the structure was demolished. Following are a few lines:

*I cannot sleep because my heart is full of resentment.*
*When I think of the barbarians, my anger rises to the sky.*
*They jailed me and caused me to suffer this misery.*
*I sigh until early dawn but who will pity me.*

### UNPOLISHED

Like many of the Angel Island poems, these works are rough and unpolished. And to readers familiar with the poems in *Island*, the sentiments expressed have a familiar ring. This should come as no surprise since these works were all written by immigrants coming from the same social and economic strata and from the same geographic regions in China.

All were given similar cold unfriendly receptions upon their arrival. In fact immigration stations in Seattle and Los Angeles possibly would have similar writings, and perhaps they can even be found in such far-flung lands as Australia and New Zealand where Chinese immigrants had also been subject to harsh exclusion laws.

# Canadian TV Apologizes for Racial Slur

VANCOUVER - Canadian TV network CBC apologized over the air Oct. 26 to the Chinese Canadians for using a racial slur.

The Chinese community protested to CBC when one of the network's commentators used the slur "Chinaman" during a report of the Summer Olympics on Aug. 12, 1984. The network released a letter of apology last September. But the Chinese Canadian community leaders insisted on an apology over the air.

Although most people in the Chinese community were pleased with the public apology last week, some still criticized the network for its long delay in admitting the error.

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# Chronology of Legal Decisions Affecting Chinese Immigration

1868 - US-China treaty providing for immigration to one another's country. Privilege of naturalization not included.

1880 - US-China treaty allowing US to regulate entry of Chinese laborers.

1882 - Entry of Chinese laborers suspended for ten years. Only exempt classes (merchants, teachers, students, travellers and diplomats) may enter. Chinese denied citizenship by naturalization. First law to deny such rights to one nationality and to deny entry based on race and economic class.

1884-1904 - Chinese Exclusion Act amended to be increasingly restrictive. Extended without any limitation in time in 1904.

1898 - Court ruled that Chinese born in the US has citizenship rights (Wong Kim Art case) including reentry from abroad.

1910 - Angel Island Immigration Detention Station opened to process Chinese and other immigrants from Pacific basin.

1915-1918 - Courts ruled that Chinese children born abroad of US citizens have rights of derivative citizenship.

1924 - Prohibited immigration of US citizens' alien Chinese wives. Law revised in 1930 to allow entry of alien Chinese wives if married to US citizens prior to 1924.

1927 - Courts ruled that Chinese grandchildren born abroad of US citizens have rights of derivative citizenship only under certain conditions.

1943 - Chinese Exclusion Acts repealed. Chinese given right of naturalization. Allowed annual immigration quota of 105 Chinese. Chinese alien wives and children of US citizens placed on non-quota basis in 1946.

1945-50 - Admitted foreign-born fiancees, spouses and children of members of US armed forces.

1948-65 - Admitted displaced persons and refugees.

1955 - US consul in Hong Kong charged wholesale Chinese immigration fraud. US began indictments of Chinese for immigration fraud in 1956. Realizing impracticality of prosecuting thousands of cases, US began confession program in 1959 to allow illegal entrants to adjust status.

1965 - National origins system abolished. Immigrants from all nations placed on equal basis, each having annual quota of 20,000. In 1982 Taiwan given separate 20,000 quota.

1983 - Sen. Simpson and Rep. Mazzoli jointly introduced bill in Congress to revise 1965 immigration bill. Senate and House passed different versions of bill in 1984 but could not reach agreement.

1985 - Sen Simpson again introduced immigration bill.

# EDITORIAL

## TIME IS RIGHT TO RAISE COLONIAL QUOTAS

As citizens of a nation founded on thirteen colonies which rebelled successfully against England, we do not overtly espouse or support colonialism.

Even the great colonial power, Britain, now negotiates with the People's Republic of China to return the so-called 'brightest jewel in the British crown,' Hong Kong, in an effort to rectify past inequities.

It is regrettable that our immigration laws continue to perpetuate past discrimination on race and national origin in the guise of colonial quotas. Colonialism is a vile expression of the principle of 'might over right.' Subjecting prospective immigrants to colonial quotas is a blatant reminder of a shameful past.

We support the efforts of legislators such as Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-NJ), Rep. Sala Burton (D-CA), and Rep. Norman Mineta (D-CA) to increase the existing colonial allotment of 600 immigrant visas to 5,000 each year.


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# LETTERS

## Good Grades And Good Behavior Alone Will Not Do

To the Editor:

Thanks for an excellent issue on Asian Americans in Higher Education (E/W 10-30-85). I have always suspected something was not quite right in the admission policy of most major universities. Your editorial and articles brought out the point - it was racism at work. I hope Asian American young people will take note: from now on, good grades and good behavior will not guarantee admission. As a community, we must do more to fight this type of bias and discrimina tory practices...

Tim Kwong.
Los Angeles

## 14th ASG of Flying Tigers Reunion in New York City

To the Editor:

The 14th Air Service Group of the 14th USAF (Flying Tigers) recently held a reunion in New York with over 200 veterans. The highlight was a banquet where Mrs. Anna Chennault was the honored guest speaker. The veterans agreed to hold their next reunion in Houston, Texas.

Perhaps I should present a brief history of the group which served our country in China, Burma and India during World War II. The 14th ASG was organized in early 1944 at Venice Air Base, Fla. Its personnel was composed primarily of Chinese Americans. The group consisted of 1,100 enlisted men and about 80 officers with Col. Eric H. Kaeppel as commanding officer.

The group departed for overseas in October 1944 with some units preceding earlier. After 32 days aboard the S.S. Gen. Butner, the group arrived in Bombay, India and then travelled seven more days by rail to Calcutta. Later some flew over the hump, while others went by the Burma Road into Kunming.

Once into China, the group's duties were performed at various air bases in China. After Japan surrendered in Aug., 1945, the group began to disband and returned to the US for discharge.

Frank B. Leong
Fraser, Michigan

## Reader Questions About Pianist Yin Cheng-Zong

To the Editor:

Recently I attended a recital by China's major pianist Yin Cheng-Zong in Herbst Theater where he gave an excellent performance. After the concert a friend told me that Yin was Madame Mao's favorite pianist during the "Cultural Revolution" and was one of the few musicians who gave concerts and made recordings at that time. He said that Yin was thrown in jail after Mao's death and the arrest of the Gang of Four. How did he spring from prison and end up on American stages? If China's new regime allowed him to leave, just like that, maybe the one who deserves a bigger hand is Deng Xiaoping. Don't you agree?

May Sim Wong,
San Francisco

*(Yin Cheng-Zong was indeed the most prominent pianist during the period so-called Cultural Revolution in China. No doubt he was hated by musicians and other intellectuals, since thousands were prosecuted and many lost their lives during those dark years. He probably was detained and questioned after the fall of the Gang of Four. However, we have no knowledge of his arrest and prison terms. -Ed.)*

## Historical Society Calls for Papers

SAN FRANCISCO-The Chinese Historical Society of America recently announced plans to publish its first issue of *Occasional Papers* in December 1986.

Following the tradition of the Society's previous works, *A History of the Chinese in California* and *The Chinese American Experience*, the publication will include new research in Chinese American history.

Contributors should submit proposal ideas to editors Him Mark Lai and Judy Yung by November 30. First drafts will be due March 31,1986.Essays should be 5,000 to 7,500 words long. Send proposals to CHSA Papers, 17 Adler Place, SF, CA 94133. For information, call H.M. Lai at 397-7164 or J. Yung at 826-6656.

## Oakland Asian Foundation Adopts New Name

OAKLAND -The Asian Community Employment Training Fund has changed its name to The Asian Foundation for Community Development.

"This is not a new focus, but an expanded one," said David Kim, a board member. "Job training is just one aspect of community involvement. The emphasis is on self-sufficiency for the entire community - starting businesses, creating jobs, encouraging housing development."

The foundation serves low income Asian Americans. In Oakland Chinatown, about 47 percent of the residents earn less than $8,000 yearly; and 28 percent of the Asian immigrants in the city are unemployed.

# Long Waiting List for English Classes At Community College in Chinatown

By MAX MILLARD

SAN FRANCISCO - The Chinatown/North Beach Community College Center at 940 Filbert Street, with 4500 students enrolled in various levels of English as Second Language (ESL) courses, may seem the picture of tranquillity to visitors observing an afternoon class.

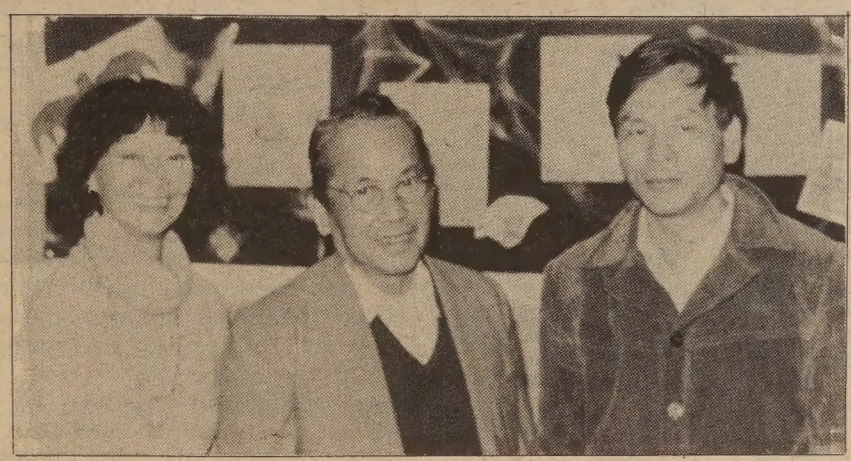
The rooms are clean and uncrowded, the students attentive. The teachers seem unharried, and the artistically arranged bulletin boards reflect a keen interest in current American events. Judging by appearance alone, one could easily conclude that SF's free ESL classes provide every possible opportunity for immigrants wishing to learn the language.

But a visit to the Center on the first day of the semester reveals a different story.

"They start arriving at 6 in the morning for the 8:30 classes," said director Frances Lee in an interview last week. "We have a waiting list for the 8:30 [am] and 6:30 [pm] classes."

Eight hundred students wishing to start beginning-level English are now on the waiting list. "If there's an opening during the semester, we contact them," Lee continued. "If there's no room for them, we give them some priority the next semester.

"It's not so bad if they're waiting for an 8:30 class. It's much harder to get into a 6:30 class because so many people want to come to school after work. We can't meet the demand."



(L. to R.) ESL teacher Chris Yuen with students Liu Zhu Xiang and Qi Xiang Zheng

### ABSOLUTE BEGINNERS

ESL classes range from pre-50 level (absolute beginners) to 600 level (college preparatory). The highest attendance is in the pre-50 classes, of which there are 10 to 12 per semester, with about 35 students each.

Last August, the building expanded its teaching space when the Mayor's Office of Community Development provided funds to convert the auditorium into four classrooms. "Even so, we weren't able to keep up with the demand," said Lee. "We put way too many students in the classes, and therefore, they can't get that much attention. The afternoon classes are smaller."

Many immigrants enroll in afternoon classes when they first arrive in the US, drop out when they find a job, and go on the waiting list for a morning or evening class.

"I would say students usually drop out because of their job situation or family situations," said Lee. "As they move into the mid-level ESL classes, they feel that there's less need to continue, because they've gotten enough English to get by in their everyday activities."

### AGE

After many years as an administrator and director in the Community College system, Lee hasn't noticed that age is much of a detriment to learning English. "We think that educational background is more of a factor," she said. "Some people haven't had much of an education even in their own language. It's harder for them because they don't know how to study and to retain what they learn. Also, there's a problem of not having the opportunity outside the classroom to make use of the language."

Besides learning the mechanics of English, the students get doses of American culture blended in with their lessons. At Halloween, the classrooms and hallways were decorated for the occasion. Teachers geared their lesson plans toward the event, and some wore costumes to class. Explained Lee: "Sometimes it's not just a matter of learning the language in order to feel what's going on around you."

### EAGERNESS

When this reporter visited a pre-50 ESL class and a 300-level ESL Academic Workshop designed to prepare students for City College in one semester, what stood out most was the students' unmistakable eagerness to learn.

Twenty-year-old Pauline Cheng, a student in the ESL Academic Workshop who arrived from Hong Kong in April, said that she prefers the American teaching methods "because here I have to speak English all the time. The teachers know this is our second language, so they help us more. In Hong Kong, the teachers are not so good: they don't know what our needs are."

Her classmate Benny Lau had a similar view. "In Hong Kong there are so many examinations and quizzes. The pressure is more than here. Here, we get more practice in speaking."

### PRE-50

Two top students in a pre-50 ESL class taught by Chris Yuen, a six-year veteran of the Community College Center, are Chinese immigrants Qi Xiang Zheng and Liu Zhu Xiang of Guangdong Province. Both men are middle-aged, and both said they are glad to be in America in spite of arriving without any knowledge of English.

Through an interpreter, Liu said two of his biggest problems in adjusting are that he can't remember English vocabulary and that he has trouble finding his way around on the bus system. "People ask me to go out of town and I don't know how to get there," he said.

Qi, who writes for the Chinese-language *San Francisco Journal*, said his main complaint is that "there's no night life here for the family. In Hong Kong or China, you can go and visit friends or go for a walk. Here, after dinner, people just stay inside. Over there, they keep their doors open and they know all their neighbors. You can walk around all night with a wad of money in your hand and no one will take it. Here, they shoot you."

According to Chris Yuen, the pre-50 classes are the most demanding to teach, but can be the most rewarding.

"The lower [level] they are, the more energy it takes," she said. "But this level is also the most motivated. Because they're not Americanized yet. They appreciate *everything*."

## CRDC Job Market Exposure Program Seeks Applicants

SAN FRANCISCO - Chinatown Resources Development Center is accepting applicants for its 19-week Job Market Exposure Program for immigrants and refugees. This free work and classroom training program is designed to lead to permanent full-time employment. Applicants should be able to read and write English, and be able to carry on a simple conversation in English. The center is located at 615 Grant Ave. 4th Fl.(391-7583)

## SF Hosts Junior Thanksgiving Tennis Tournament

SAN FRANCISCO - The SF Rec and Park Dept. will host a junior Thanksgiving tennis tournament at Golden Gate Park on Nov. 29. The single round robin of mixed doubles is open to all boys and girls, excluding ranking juniors, 18 and under. Registration is now being taken at all city playgrounds. Deadline is Nov. 18, according to tournament director Allen Robinson, 558-4054.

## Matsui Says Asian Americans Face New Challenges

NORTHFIELD, Minnesota - Asian Americans face new and unique challenges as they prepare to enter the 21st century, according to Rep. Robert Matsui (D-Calif.) at a speech at Carleton College recently.

"We are at a crossroads," he told students at an annual program highlighting Asia. "There is unavoidable evidence of an increase in instances of racism and violence against Asian Americans. At the same time Asian Americans are enjoying increasing prominence and affluence. We can be found in every field of endeavor. We are leading great symphony orchestras and we are being elected to high office."

Matsui's address, entitled *The Asian American Agenda: Minority or Mainstream?* was warmly received by the students and faculty at the college.

"We must acknowledge and appreciate our uniqueness," he said. "While only 17 percent of white Americans over age 25 are college graduates, more than 33 percent of Asian and Pacific Islanders have a college degree. We are family-oriented and community-oriented, but that could change with increasing affluence and assimilation."

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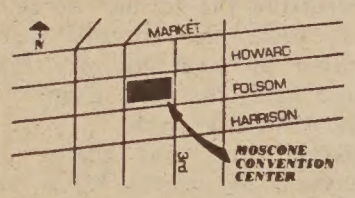


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# Asian Softball League, 4 Years Strong, Plans Annual Labor Day Tournament

By MAX MILLARD

SAN FRANCISCO - The Asian Softball League (ASL), now in the middle of its fourth season, is already looking ahead to Labor Day weekend of 1986, when it will sponsor the First Annual ASL Softball Tournament. Asian teams from all over the Bay Area will be invited to the event, planned for Sept. 6-8 in SF.

With nine teams and 150 players, the ASL has been playing organized slow-pitch softball in SF since September 1982. It was created to allow Chinese Americans greater opportunity to play competitive team softball. The season runs from September to November.

Although the teams register with the Parks and Recreation Department to reserve playing fields, the ASL is otherwise totally independent of the City League. It has its own set of bylaws, its own code of conduct, and its own commissioner to handle day-to-day disputes.

Flying Tigers softball team of the ASL.

### RULES

The ASL plays under Amateur Softball Association rules. For slow-pitch softball, this means that the pitcher must deliver the ball underhand, creating an arc of at least six to twelve feet. Base stealing is not allowed, and there are four outfielders instead of three. The ASL's games are officiated by the North California Umpires Association with lineup cards and official scorebooks.

Four of the teams -- including Custom Car Alarms and Sunset Chiropractic Center -- are named after the Asian-owned businesses which sponsor them. The teams without sponsors have such whimsical names as Lightning Strikes Twice and Flying Tigers. Sponsoring companies pay for the uniforms, and in some cases the yearly $240 application fee which goes to the city for use of the fields.

Barry Lee, commissioner and co-founder of the ASL along with Hubert Tung and Barry Huey, told E/W that the idea of starting a softball league for Asians actually dates back to his days playing softball at Presidio Junior High in the Richmond District, when "a lot of the big guys didn't choose you because you were smaller."

### IBM

After finishing college, Lee kept developing his athletic skills, and when he worked for IBM and the Xerox Corporation, he played on their softball teams.

"I wasn't as big as the other players; I didn't have the power they had. But I was quicker, and I had better hands, and I could run the bases," he recalled.

However, Lee wasn't used as often as many non-Asians of lesser ability because "I didn't go out with them after the games and drink beer. I did occasionally, but I didn't get drunk.... So I decided to form my own team, and to let people play based on their abilities, rather than their physical appearance."

As the co-founder of two non-profit Asian business corporations -- the Asian Business Alliance (ABA) in 1980 and the Asian Pacific Personnel Association (APPA) in 1981 -- Lee knew how to start a new organization.

"There was a lot of work in recruiting the teams," he said. But once the rosters were drawn up and the city fees were paid, the new league got off without a hitch.

**"The original premise was to let more Asians have a chance to play."**

Each team has about 17 players, of whom three are allowed to be non-Asian. "Quite a few of the teams do have non-Asian players. Mine does," said Lee. "But the original premise was to let more Asians have a chance to play. You don't see too many Asian players on the City League teams. They tend to be all white, all black, or all Hispanic; maybe 70 percent are like that."

### MORE RESTRICTIVE

He pointed out that the Nikkei League, which has 12 Japanese American softball teams in SF, has a much more restrictive policy: "They limit Chinese to five per team, and they exclude blacks and whites completely.

"When you play with all Asians, you have a role model and you can compare yourself with other players," Lee explained. "The bigger and taller you are, the harder you can hit and the farther you can reach. Asians tend to be smaller, so we nickel-and-dime them and then run the hell out of them."

Players in the ASL range from their teens to their late 30's, and represent every profession from dishwasher to doctor. A high percentage are white-collar workers who are ranked C or D players. Under Amateur Softball Association rules, all players must be given a ranking, from D (lowest) to A.

One ASL team, Custom Car Alarms, has risen above the rest of the league to become probably the best Asian softball team in the Bay Area. The team recently came in second out of more than 30 C teams in SF's Metro Tournament. "There are a lot of people who want to join them," said Lee. "They're like the New York Yankees. They even have their own Steinbrenner -- Nelson Ginn, the owner of Custom Car Alarms."

### INJURIES

Injuries are uncommon but can sometimes be severe. In early October, a player broke his hand sliding into a base. Previously, two outfielders collided and one broke his leg. With the ball being pitched at about 20 miles per hour, the pitcher is particularly vulnerable to line drives.

"A lot of times you see people throw their glove in front of their head as a defensive reaction," Lee said with a laugh. "And it's surprising how often they catch it, without even meaning to."

The ASL has a 16-game schedule, with eight teams playing a double-header each Sunday at Rossi Park in the Richmond District (Anza St. and Arguello Blvd.). Game times are 10 am, 11:20 am, 1 pm and 2:20 pm. The season ends on November 24.

The yearly fee, which goes toward the playing field and equipment, is about $15 per player. The ASL encourages the public to attend and watch the games, but no new players can be accepted until next year. New teams must be registered by next June.

"It's easier for a team to join than an individual," said Lee, who plans to expand the ASL to at least 11 teams by next season. "If an individual wants to join, he can contact me." Lee can be reached at 677 - 12th Ave., SF 94118 (386-5012).

**"When you play with all Asians, you have a role model and you can compare yourself with other players."**

The details of the annual ASL Tournament have not yet been finalized, but Lee hopes the Nikkei Softball League will co-sponsor the event and name it in memory of a prominent Asian American.

### DANCE

On Saturday Dec. 7, the ASL's top three teams will receive awards at a dinner/dance which is open to the public. It will be held at the Towne House Restaurant, 1169 Market St. in SF, starting about 6 or 7 pm. The cost is $7.50.

One aspect of the ASL's success is that, as the Asians have gotten more opportunity to play, they have become much better players. "As a result, some of those teams can now go out and play against anybody -- and win," said Lee.

But, he added, the main purpose of organizing the ASL was not so much to produce outstanding players as to foster camaraderie and good sportsmanship through increased participation in softball, and to help reduce stress from the rigors of the 40-hour work week.

"Where else," asked Lee, "can you find people beating and chasing a small white round object, running along white lines around canvas bags, while exercising the body and experiencing the ecstasy of victory and the agony of defeat -- and still having fun?"

# CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

### GHOST

Mandarin gwei ˇ Cantonese gwaiee ˇ

The top portion of the character "ghost" is supposed to represent the head of a ghost. The bottom portion shows two legs and an appendage, which could be a tail. Do ghosts have tails? Some scholars say no, and they feel that it is a divination marking left over from ancient rites providing offering to the ghosts.

"Ghost and bogy" (鬼怪) is strange and not above-board. "Ghost head and ghost brain" (鬼頭鬼腦) is a phrase referring to those who hide from people and sneak around. "Hungry ghost" (餓鬼) refers to the spirit who seldom receives offerings. It is also used to mean a glutton or anyone who is always hankering for food. "Ghost womb" (鬼胎) means an evil plot. "Ghost face" (鬼臉) is simply making a face.

"Ghost festival" (鬼節) for the Chinese is the 15th of the seventh lunar month, which is about three months ahead of Halloween.

Come to think of it, we should have introduced this character earlier, in time for Halloween last week.

Anyway, here's our belated greeting!

By GORDON LEW
(All rights reserved.)

## Phila. Study Focuses on Asian-Black Tensions

PHILADELPHIA - The Philadelphia Human Relations Commission has concluded its study of the tensions between Asians and Blacks in the city, according to *New York Nichibei*. Thirty-eight confrontations between the two groups were reported between Jan., 1984 and last July. The incidents ranged from a firebombing and beatings to vandalism and ethnic intimadation.

"Many Asians fear any contact with Blacks," said the Rev. James S. Allen Sr., the commission chair, "and believe all Americans are a threat to them -- even those who seek to help them."

The report cited bitterness over the Vietnam War and cultural differences as major factors in the tension. It suggested the establishment of education and crime-prevention programs as a solution.

# Racial Discrimination Still Affecting US Immigration Laws, Says Bill Ong Hing

SAN FRANCISCO - US immigration laws have not rectified past discrimination. Accordingly, the effects of past racial discrimination have continued, said Prof. Bill Ong Hing at a recent meeting of the employer advisory council of Chinese for Affirmative Action.

Hing, a visiting professor at Stanford Law School and director of the Immigrant Legal Resource Center at Golden Gate University, was speaking to representatives of major employers.

### EXCLUSION

To begin with, there were no immigration laws until the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 which excluded idiots, lunatics and Chinese, Hing said. The provisions of who could immigrate and enter were based on Congress' notions of what was right and wrong for the country. The Chinese Exclusion Act was not repealed until 1943.

As a result of this Exclusion Act, the Chinese were unable to complete their family reunification, a primary goal of current immigration laws. This, along with other historical and geographical factors, has contributed to a huge backlog of cases from several Asian countries, said Hing.

For instance, a brother or sister from the Philippines seeking to reunite with his or her family in the US has to wait about 13 years. Persons born in China (mainland and Taiwan) wait seven to eight years. Subjects of colonial rule, such as those born in Hong Kong, must wait about 12 years.

The backlog of cases has been further exacerbated by past laws against Asian women and the longstanding rift in relations between the US and China.

### PREFERENCE

US immigration law operates through a preference system or category of aliens permitted to immigrate. The immediate relative category (spouses, children and parents of adult citizens) is not subject to quotas. The categories subject to numerical limitation are:

*1st preference* refers to adult sons and daughters of citizens who are not married.

*2nd preference* refers to spouses and unmarried sons or daughters of lawful permanent residents. It is the only category for permanent resident or "green card holder" petitioners.

*3rd and 6th preferences* are known as labor categories. 3rd refers to professionals, scientists and artists; while 6th refers to skilled or unskilled laborers. These preferences were developed to fill labor shortages. If an employer can show that a worker is filling a job need for which the employer can find no other qualified worker in the immediate geographic area who is willing and able to accept the employment, then the foreigner may be issued a labor certificate. These preferences are commonly used by businesses seeking professionals and executives. They are also used to obtain the services of engineers, programmers and specialty chefs.

*4th preference* applies to married sons and daughters of citizens.

*5th preference refers to brothers and sisters of adult citizens.*

Each country is limited to 20,000 immigrant visas per year through the preference system. Consequently, a small country such as the Dominican Republic could receive the same number of visas as the People's Republic of China.

One's place of birth determines his or her immigration status. China mainland and Taiwan shared a limit of 20,000 visas until 1981. Section 714 of S.1196, the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981, set up a separate annual per-country limitation for Taiwan, distinct from that of the People's Republic of China. Previously, visas charged to Taiwan were part of the 20,000 allotted to China. Now, Taiwan has her own quota of 20,000. On the other hand, because of its colonial status, Hong Kong is subject to the numerical limitation of a mere 600. Thus, a person may come under a different numerical quota and be subjected to different waiting periods depending on the part of "Chinese soil" where one was born.

### SCAPEGOAT

Hing believes it is unfair to scapegoat undocumented aliens for high unemployment. For instance, when AT&T lays off 875 people in Louisiana and simultaneously hires 1000 workers at a new plant in Singapore, the problem is economic at an international level rather than mere illegal entrants and overstayed students or visitors. Solving the unemployment problem in the US is not going to be accomplished by ridding the US of undocumented aliens.

On September 18, the Senate passed by a vote of 69-30 the Simpson bill, S.1200, dubbed "the worst Immigration bill in recent history" by the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund(MALDEF).

Employer sanctions remain the keystone to the bill. The civil penalties are stiffer than in last year's Simpson-Mazzoli bill, ranging from $100 to $2,000 for the first offense, $2,000 to $5,000 for the second offense and $3,000 to $10,000 for "pattern and practice" violations. Criminal penalties can be imposed after several pattern and practice violations.

In addition, the Senate passed a new program introduced by Sen. Hawkins (R-Fla) to require State Governments to check the immigration status of all aliens applying for AFDC, Medicaid, Unemployment Compensation and Food Stamp benefits. The amendment was passed despite evidence that the data in Immigration Service computers are incomplete, as the records of some 6 million aliens have not been entered into the computers, according to MALDEF.

### ANTI-DISCRIMINATION

The Anti-discrimination provisions of the Hart-Levin Amendment, similar to the Frank Amendment which passed in the House in 1984, were not included in the current bill. They would have provided a process for adjudicating discrimination claims based on national origin not covered by Title VII or alienage.

However, a sunset provision was included in the bill. Under it, the General Administrative Office (GAO) would prepare a report on the discriminatory impact of employer sanctions. If the GAO reported and Congress found a widespread pattern and practice of discrimination the Sanction provisions will be eliminated.

The Immigration Control and Legalization Amendments Act of 1985, H.R. 3080, which was introduced in the House of Representatives on July 25 this year by Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-NJ) and Rep. Romano L. Mazzoli (D-KY), addresses the discrimination issue more directly. It makes it an unfair immigration-related employment practice to discriminate against any individual, except an unauthorized alien, in hiring, recruiting or referring for a fee by reason of the person's national origin, or in the case of a citizen or an intending citizen, of the person's citizenship status. An Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, is to be established within the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute charges of such discrimination. H.R. 3080 has not been passed as of press time.

The spectre of discrimination is not so easily avoided. One of the problems with employer sanctions is, according to Hing, that many employers, even well-meaning ones, may hide behind the employer sanction law and decide not to hire someone whom they think may be undocumented, often a person who may not speak perfect English or be of a different color. Thus, discrimination on the basis of race and national origin would be continued instead of being rectified.

# Immigration Resources In the Community

SAN FRANCISCO - As the number of Asian immigrants arriving in the United States continued to increase in 1981, the SF Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation closed its immigration unit. That put a strain on the remaining legal service programs which served low income immigrants in the Bay Area -- the Asian Law Caucus and the International Institute.

Consequently, low income immigrants were faced with a two to four weeks' wait to see an attorney when they were confronted with immigration problems. Those who could not wait retained private attorneys at fees ranging from $300 to $600 or more, money which seamstresses and restaurant workers on meager incomes could scarcely afford.

The backlog of cases got so bad this summer that the Asian Law Caucus, which still has only one immigration attorney, had to institute a three-month moratorium on accepting new cases in order to clear up the backlog.

### COUNSELING

The staff of various social service programs in the community also provide immigration counseling. For instance, the Chinese Newcomers Service, the Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement and the Oakland Chinese Community Council have persons on their staff who have been answering immigration questions and completing relative visa petitions and naturalization petitions for many years now.

Only when they are faced with more difficult questions do these agencies refer cases to the legal service programs. Most agencies, however, because of the high turnover in staff, do not have experienced immigration counselors and eventually channel most or all of their clients with immigration questions to the Asian Law Caucus or the International Institute. Hence, the backlogs.

### STEPS

The Immigrant Legal Resource Center, a backup and support center for agencies which provide immigrant counseling, plans a series of steps to deal with this situation. First, it will provide training to the staff of community agencies in the handling of immigration cases, and follow up with advice and consultation in particular cases.

Second, the Center hopes to train community persons and students to become immigration paralegals who can then volunteer their time to assist indigent immigrants. For example, in December, it will conduct a Family Petition Workshop for Asian American ministers from the Presbyterian and Methodist churches who want to assist their parishioners with their immigration problems.

### PANEL

Finally, the Center hopes to expand the *pro bono* attorney panel which handles overflows from Asian Law Caucus and International Institute. In the summer of 1986, in conjunction with the Asian Law Caucus, it plans to conduct intensive training of Asian American attorneys who practise in other areas of the law, so that they can serve as backup for the legal service programs.

Persons interested in assisting poor or low-income immigrants with their immigration problems and would like training in the processing of visas, naturalization petitions and immigration counselling, should contact Lora Foo at 442-7294 about the Center's Nov. 23 seminar.

## Dr. Robert C. Lim, Jr. Wins Hospital Award

The 12th Chinese Hospital Annual Award was presented to Dr. Robert C. Lim, Jr. (center) by Dr. Rolland C. Lowe (left) on Oct. 18. Dr. Harry Lee (right) was among the 200 physicians and other guests at the testimonial dinner. The award is presented to a physician, medical scientist or scholar for contributions to the advancement of medical science or community service.

# Increase in Language Minority Children Calls for Innovative Teaching Methods

By VICTOR LOW

The presence of immigrant students in America's public schools is nothing new. What is new is its increasing numbers coupled with legal mandates and educational requirements to school districts across the nation to provide a meaningful education to this segment of the school population.

The message is: stop making schooling so frustrating and so incomprehensible to language minority children and begin fashioning a new organizational approach to provide equal opportunity to students who speak and function in a language other than English.

This educational innovation, encompassing teacher training, curriculum revision, and affirmative action hiring, has been going on since 1974 when the US Supreme Court (Lau v. Nichols) ruled that non-English speaking students do require a different educational treatment. Merely treating them the same as native English speakers makes a mockery of schooling.

### SINK OR SWIM

Over this stretch of time, researchers in the field of second language learning, socio-linguistics and psycholinguists have pointed out the ineffectiveness of the traditional "catch as catch can" English approach (better known as "sink or swim"). Moreover, these experts have offered proven ways of learning that are far more efficient than past practices that do not violate the child's sense of self-worth.

Briefly, the students are taught English via a second language approach (the professional jargon is ESL), the principle being that learning by gradual doses of understandable English is better than learning by all-day incomprehensible English.

While acquiring the new language, they need to continue learning subject matter in their own language. If we wait for them to master English before giving them "solids," they will fall behind in their intellectual development. Eventually the concepts that they've learned in the academic areas via their own language can be readily transferred to their new language.

### EVIDENCE

Despite mounting evidence from researchers regarding the soundness of these approaches, the school profession in general and Secretary of Education William Bennett in particular have been painstakingly slow, if not altogether deaf, to these findings.

Instead of utilizing this new knowledge to make the educational system more responsive, they have become more entrenched by blaming the victim. They continue the myth that language minority children are too slow, poor, different, deficient and unassimilated to reap the benefits of education.

Operating under the guise of paternal caring, they maintain their staunch advocacy role for "sink or swim" by pointing to the few graduates who have made it under the old system.

These artificial successes must not blind us to the past harm of countless immigrant students going through insensitive public schooling that has rendered their first language inoperative and have provided them with less than adequate English mastery.

No thanks to schooling within this racist society, language minority children have been crippled because of this unswerving mindset, towards learning English at all cost without consideration or respect for students' socio-cultural differences.

Immigrant parents place great hopes on schools to educate their children. Indeed, their children are their future. The day-to-day problems of survival in a new society and culture are more than enough for any adult to handle without the unnecessary burden of their wondering what their children are going through in schools. For immigrant families, there is no such thing as wasting time. Sitting in classrooms day after day without knowing what's going on is time wasted.

### CONTROVERSY

This controversy on how to educate immigrant children must end. Tried and true practices are available in the professional literature and the school profession needs to get its act together over this issue to come out with a quality product.

When the approach ignores this fundamental fact, the educational product will be inferior. Our new Americans deserve better and need the continuing support of every informed citizenry to voice their disapproval of high public officials making knee-jerk reactions to deep, long-suffering societal problems.

In summary, when the instructional approach is one of building upon the students' cultural foundation, we tap a rich resource for learning that not only overcome their feelings of estrangement, but in the long run, strengthen the multi-colored fabric of this indivisible nation.

*(Dr. Victor Low is the author of* The Unimpressible Race: A Century of Educational Struggle by the Chinese in San Francisco. *He has taught in ESL/bilingual classes prior to his current assignment as vice principal at Alamo Elementary School.)*


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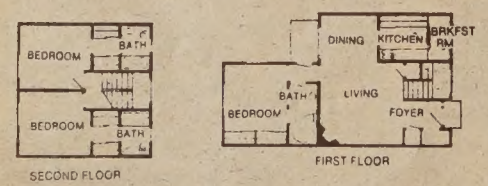


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# Minorities Urge More Protection Against Racial Violence

SAN FRANCISCO - The Ralph Civil Rights Act is suppose to guarantee the right to freedom from violence committed because of race and to provide civil remedies for victims of violence. According to some Bay Area community leaders, it isn't working.

Representatives from several community organizations testified that there is a need for stronger protection against racial violence, on Oct. 7, before state attorney general John Van de Kamp's commission on racial, ethnic, religious and minority violence.

Organized in 1984, the commission was a response to the growing trend toward violence against members of racial, ethnic, religious and minority groups.

The Ralph Civil Rights Act, enacted in 1976, is suppose to guarantee that all persons have the right to be free from any violence or intimidation by threat of violence committed because of their race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, political affiliation, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation or labor dispute. The act also provides civil remedies for victims of violence.

At the hearing, members of the commission stressed an interest in finding out why the Ralph Act has not been successful. Until 1983, the act had never been utilized. During that year, Dexter Del Mar, a Filipino American, sued Herman Chavoor, owner of Arden Hills Swimming and Tennis Club in Sacramento for allegedly shoving him, calling him a "yellow Jap" and asking him to leave the premises.

"It's a good idea which has not been utilized by many simply because people are not generally aware that their rights are proteced under state law," Asian Law Caucus attorney Michael Wong told the commission.

He also said that inactivity under the act should not be taken to mean that arbitrary violence is no longer an issue. "The question we should ask is not why the aggrieved individuals are not filing charges under the act, but rather, 'How can we educate our community so they can utilize this to their advantage?'"

Lillian Galedo, director of the Filipino Immigrant Services Project in Oakland, stated that many immigrants simply do not know their rights and that the legal system is not easily accessible to them because of language and cultural barriers.

As an example of violence against Asian Americans, Galedo described the incident of a cross-burning on the front lawn of a Filipinio family in December 1982. The two white males found guilty of the act, only received 30 days in county jail and were required to do community service. Unfortunately, the family decided not to file further charges, she said.

Ron Wakabayashi, executive director of the Japanese American Citizens League said, "The current anti-Asian sentiment is a result of a cumulative effect of the past century of racial conflict and discrimination directed towards various Asian groups, both domestically and internationally."

Wakabayashi recommended that a commission on Asian Americans be formed to provide ongoing recommendation of the needs of the population, passage of the Hate Crimes Victims Act in Congress, and the funding of newcomer transitional training services.

## Kristofer Schipper Lectures on Daoism

BERKELEY - Kristofer M. Schipper, professor of Chinese religions at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, will speak on "How to Become Immortal without Really Trying: Daoism and the Nature of Ritual" on Mon., Nov. 18, at 4 pm at Wheeler Auditorium.

## Friends of Thomas Hsieh Plan Fundraiser

SAN FRANCISCO - Friends of Thomas Hsieh, a community support group which is helping Hsieh to explore his chances for running for office next year, have announced that there will be a gala fundraising event on Nov. 16 at the Chinese American Citizens Alliance (CACA) headquarters.

At a press conference, Hsieh said that he is not yet an official candidate because a city election law forbids candidates from raising more than $1000 per individual. According to Hsieh, a non-incumbent would need to raise at least $350,000 to have a chance at unseating an incumbent supervisor.

Also, he feels that timing and momentum are important, and he doesn't want to "peak too early." In the meantime, he said, "there's an awful lot of work to be done. It's not campaigning -- it's research."

The Nov. 16 fundraiser will take place at 1044 Stockton St. starting at 6 pm. There will be refreshments, disco music and dancing. Tickets are $25.


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# Study Reveals Asian Immigration and Its Impact on Higher Education

By SUCHENG CHAN

(continued from last week)

The following statistics represent the citizenship and visa status of the foreign-born Asian American students. Sixty percent of the Filipino immigrant students have already acquired US citizenship and 46.4% of the Japanese, 38.4% of the Chinese, 27.2% of the Asian Indian and 22.0% of the Korean immigrants have also acquired citizenship. Only 5.4% of the Vietnamese undergraduates, however, have acquired citizenship due to the tragic circumstances under which they entered the US.

The home location of Berkeley's undergraduates of Asian ancestry reveals two things. First, Berkeley's Asian American undergraduates hail predominantly from the nine Bay Area counties. While this is true for the undergraduate population as a whole, the concentration of Asian Americans is higher.

Bay Area residents range from 56.3% among Japanese Americans to 79.3% among Filipino Americans. Korean Americans are divided about evenly between the Bay Area and LA. Los Angeles has the largest Korean population outside of Korea itself, so it is not suprising that Korean American students from the LA metropolitan area find their way not only to UCLA but to Berkeley as well.

### IMPRESSIVE

Approximately 90% of each group come from California. What is most impressive statistically is the fact that the SF Bay Area sends over 2,000 Chinese American undergraduates to the Berkeley campus. Historically, SF has been the metropolitan center of "Chinese America." Campus statistics reveal that SF will continue to occupy its pre-eminent position as a Chinese American population center.

Second, the home location data corroborate the fact that all of the groups have come to settle permanently. With the exception of Asian Indians, all the other Asian groups show only about 5% of their members listing an Asian country as their home location. While 11.6% of the Chinese, 34.5% of the Japanese and 10.9% of the Asian Indians are on foreign student or non-immigrant visas, only 5.4% of the Chinese, 4.3% of the Japanese and 8.7% of the Asian Indians list an Asian country as their home location.

The permanent settler status of these students is noted here because it means they are Americans, or are fast becoming Americans. They have to learn to function in American society. So whatever problems they encounter, or whatever problems their presence creates, are not going to go away.

### RESPONSIBILITY

The issue which this fact raises is: to what extent is it the university's responsibility to help these students to adjust academically and socially to the American environment, so that they become productive members of their adopted country? What does, or what should higher education mean to these students?

Students of Asian ancestry show some peculiar academic characteristics. It is a well known fact that Asian Americans are "good" students. At least, so far the ones who have made it into the institutions of higher learning have been good students. They have good grade point averages and they have the highest retention rate of any group within the UC system.

Yet, these students do suffer from academic handicaps. The most prounced handicap is their limited proficiency in English. This is especially true of recent arrivals in the US. The lack of verbal facility may be an important factor which limits the range of subjects Asian immigrant students major in. It may also limit the number as well as the kind of elective courses they take.

Overall, it can be noted that American-born Asian-ancestry students tend to be slightly better students than their white counterparts. Their SAT verbal scores hover around the same median as white undergraduates, while their SAT math scores are higher than those of their white counterparts.

### STEREOTYPE

The students' SAT math scores reinforce the stereotype that Asian students are good in math! Among the American-born, 20% of the Chinese, 21.1% of the Japanese, 24.3% of the Koreans, and 33.3% of the Asian Indians have math scores above 700. If we look at the percentage who scored 600 or higher in math, then 61.4% of the Chinese, 62.5% of the Japanese, 67.5% of the Koreans, and 61.1% of the Asian Indians are included.

The only group among the American-born whose members do not appear to be mathematical geniuses is the Filipinos, only 4.4% of whom scored 700 and above in math. The SAT math scores are even higher among the foreign-born. Among the foreign-born who have acquired US citizenship, and who, therefore, have been in the US for at least five years, the math scores are roughly comparable to the American-born.

Those who have been in this country for a shorter period of time -- the permanent residents and the immigrants -- do better almost uniformly. Among Chinese American undergraduates born in Hong Kong, 63.6% of the permanent residents, 68% of the immigrants, and 79.4% of those on non-immigrant visas scored 600 points and above.

### CHINESE

Among the Chinese Americans born in Taiwan, the respective percentages are 87.2%, 75.5%, and 90%. Chinese Americans born in the People's Republic of China did less well on their math test. The main reason is probably the general breakdown of the educational system during and after the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and the fact that these students probably did not receive any compensatory education after they left the Chinese mainland.

The math scores of Chinese American undergraduates born in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world were not as spectacular either: 55.9% of those who have acquired citizenship, 47.2% of the permanent residents, and 36.4% of the immigrants scored 600 and above. It appears that students who received at least part of their schooling in Taiwan did best in their math aptitude test.

Koreans and Vietnamese also did very well in their math SAT. 51.5% of the Korean American undergraduates who have acquired citizenship, 68.8% of the permanent residents and 73.2% of the immigrants scored above 600. 100% of the Vietnamese American undergraduates who have acquired citizenship, 75.1% of the permanent residents, 39.3% of the immigrants and 72.7% of the refugees scored above 600.

### VERBAL SCORES

If we look at the verbal scores of these students, the opposite mirror image emerges. There is a direct correlation between the length of residence in the US and how well the students did. The American-born among all the groups had a median verbal score in the low 500's.

Taking all the ethnic groups together, the percentage of American-born who scored between 400 and 600 ranged from 50% to 70%. In contrast, the foreign-born did dismally in their verbal test. Among the Chinese born in Hong Kong, 5.7% of those who have acquired citizenship, 28.8% of the permanent residents and 27.8% of the immigrants scored *below* 300.

Those Chinese undergraduates born in Taiwan had even more trouble in their verbal test; 11.8% of those who have acquired citizenship, 27.9% of the permanent residents and 33.3% of the immigrants scored below 300. Those Chinese Americans from the People's Republic of China did least well of all: 11.1% of the permanent residents and 36.4% of the immigrants scored below 300.

The lack of verbal facility is even more pronounced among the Korean and Vietnamese American undergraduates. For the Koreans, the percentages are 17.8% for those who have acquired citizenship, 42% for permanent residents and 58.5% for immigrants. Among Vietnamese American undergraduates, the respective percentages are 25%, 50%, and 25%.

### HANDICAP

In contrast, only six foreign-born Filipinos and one Asian Indian scored less than 300 in their verbal test. English is used as a medium of instruction in the Philippines and in most parts of India, so these two groups of students do not suffer from the same language handicap as the Chinese, Vietnamese and Koreans. If we take the 200-399 range, then this range encompasses a shockingly high percentage of the foreign-born among the Chinese, Vietnamese and Koreans: 60% to 80% of these three ethnic groups scored less than 400 in the verbal SAT test.

It should be pointed out, however, that high achievement in quantitative subjects along with poor verbal skills is *not* an inherent, ethnically-linked Asian characteristic. The test scores of the American-born Asian-ancestry students attest to this fact -- the distribution of their scores is quite "normal." The reason that foreign-born Asian-ancestry students at Berkeley and elsewhere show an inversely patterned set of math versus verbal scores has to do with the way admissions criteria are set.

Since a combined SAT math and verbal score is used, those students who did poorly in their verbal test *have* to obtain extraordinarily high math scores to balance out their overall score. Those Asian-ancestry high school students who scored poorly in English, and not so well in math simply do not make it into the UC system.

### MAJORS

Asian-ancestry students also differ from their white, black and Hispanic peers in the pattern of their majors. The different engineering departments draw the largest percentage of Asian-ancestry undergraduates.

While approximately 10% of the non-Asian undergraduates are in engineering, 17% of the American-born Asian undergraduates are in engineering, while the foreign-born show 40% in engineering in some groups. The concentration in engineering is least pronounced among Japanese Americans (the group with the largest percentage of American-born) and among Filipino Americans (the group with the poorest math scores).

*Table* Undergraduates of Asian Ancestry Reporting SAT Verbal and Math Scores—by Ethnicity and Nativity

| Ethnicity and Nativity | # Reporting Scores | Verbal Score 200–399 | Verbal Score 400–599 | Verbal Score 600–800 | Math Score 200–399 | Math Score 400–599 | Math Score 600–800 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All American-born | 2,007 | 8.8% | 70.5% | 20.7% | 0.9% | 39.3% | 59.7% |
| Foreign-born Chinese | 956 | 47.9% | 44.9% | 7.2% | 1.8% | 35.8% | 62.4% |
| Foreign-born Japanese | 63 | 23.8% | 49.2% | 27.0% | 0% | 31.7% | 68.3% |
| Foreign-born Koreans | 247 | 65.2% | 28.3% | 6.5% | 0% | 33.6% | 66.4% |
| Foreign-born Filipinos | 131 | 25.2% | 65.6% | 9.2% | 8.4% | 65.6% | 26.0% |
| Foreign-born Vietnamese | 72 | 69.4% | 27.8% | 2.8% | 0% | 38.9% | 61.1% |
| Foreign-born Asian Indians | 62 | 14.5% | 61.3% | 24.2% | 1.6% | 41.9% | 56.5% |

*Source:* Calculated from Fall 1980 S.I.S. Tapes.

The natural sciences also draw a large concentration of Asian-ancestry undergraduates. Here, there is a divergence between the American-born and the foreign-born, with the former favoring the biological sciences, while the latter cluster in the physical sciences.

### DIVERGENCE

As in engineering, the high proficiency of the foreign-born in mathematics proves to be useful for doing well in quantitatively-oriented fields. In fact, the divergence between the biological and physical sciences can be used to underscore the argument that students do get influenced by their verbal ability in their choice of majors, because the medical professions probably have the highest status of all, and many Asian-ancestry biology majors are aspiring doctors, dentists and other health professionals.

But the fact that the biological sciences require somewhat greater verbal skills than the physical sciences indicates that foreign-born

*continued on page 8*

# Asian Americans and Educational Pursuits: Are the Doors Beginning to Close?

By STANLEY SUE

*(This article was originally planned to be included in our Asians in Higher Education issue last week. Due to postal delay, we received the article after the typesetting deadline. Dr. Stanley Sue is Professor of Psychology at the University of California, Los Angeles. - Ed.)*

At a recent international conference on Chinese Socialization, participants discussed core features of Chinese culture. Two elements were identified: (1) Emphasis on educational pursuits and (2) importance of the family (or collectivity). The high level of agreement on these core features was surprising in view of the fact that conference participants came from diverse parts of the world such as Hong Kong, mainland China, Taiwan, Singapore, Australia, and the US.

That education is highly valued not only among Chinese but also among other Asian American groups is a generally accepted fact. Asian Americans have exhibited high levels of education and academic achievements. A high proportion has been awarded doctorates and has received recognition for outstanding accomplishments, particularly in the fields of science and mathematics.

Asian Americans are overrepresented in the nation's finest institutions of higher education. Because of the overrepresentation, they are no longer included in many affirmative action programs.

### DISTURBING

But there is a disturbing issue facing Asian Americans. Given the overrepresentation of Asian Americans, some universities have adopted policies that, in effect, reduce their representation. For example, suppose that at a particular university Asian Americans are overrepresented, whites are proportionately represented, and other ethnic groups (e.g., American Indians, blacks, and Hispanics) are severely underrepresented.

Suppose further that the criterion for representation is "fair" or reasonable. The universities may argue that in order to increase the number of other ethnic groups, the increase will have to occur at the expense of Asians. Otherwise, some groups will be underrepresented.

Such a policy has unfortunate consequences. It ignores the fact that Asians often have superior academic records that enable them to enter universities in high numbers; it pits Asians against other ethnic groups; it puts a ceiling on the number of Asians who can be admitted to a university; and it punishes Asians for succeeding well in educational endeavors.

A similar problem was encountered by Jews who were overrepresented in higher education and in many cases faced overt discrimination because of it. Those of us who have fought for affirmative action for all ethnic groups are therefore confronted with a dilemma. In a zero-sum situation, how can gains for other ethnics be made without reducing the success of Asian Americans?

### ADMISSION

An even more insidious process is developing that may severely reduce the admission of Asian Americans in higher education. Some universities have altered admissions criteria so that the English or verbal portion of achievement tests is now given more weight. Asians have typically scored high on quantitative and low on verbal portions of the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

To present the implications of the policy change, let me report on a study we conducted at UCLA. The study examined the grades and achievement test scores of Chinese students.

Method. In brief, 177 Chinese undergraduate students were selected using a stratified (by sex and class) systematic sampling procedure (every nth name was selected from the University's roster of Chinese students).

With the students' permission, extensive data were collected including copies of official SAT scores and university grades. Students were divided into American born (AB), early immigrant (EI) (more than six years in US), and recent immigrant (RI) Chinese (six or less years in US).

Results. The results indicate the mean SAT scores and grades for the three groups:

AB: Grade Point Average (GPA) 3.02, SAT Verbal 68.7 percentile, SAT Quantitative 77.7 percentile.

EI: GPA 2.94, SAT Verbal 47.1 percentile, SAT Quantitative 72.0 percentile.

RI: GPA 2.96, SAT Verbal 18.0 percentile, SAT Quantitative 81.2 percentile.

Discussion. The recent immigrants (24% of the Chinese students) score only in the 18th percentile on the verbal portion of the SAT, taken prior to entry in the University. Raising English proficiency requirements would affect this group the most.

Yet, once at the University, their grades and those of the other Chinese students exceed the University's GPA of 2.87. What this means is that raising the English requirements may deny the entry of students who may well be able to exceed the academic performance of other students.

Thus a policy change in admissions standards at universities may have a major adverse impact on Chinese and other students who have limited English proficiency. The exact magnitude of this impact depends upon the nature of the policy and its application.

Obviously, if other ethnic groups such as blacks and Hispanics (who also exhibit low English-verbal scores) are protected by affirmative action programs, the only ethnic group adversely affected will be Asian Americans. We should be cognizant of the fact that educational policies are being drawn that may reduce the access of Asian Americans to certain institutions and have a chilling effect on educational aspirations.

## CACA Sponsors Speech Contest

SAN FRANCISCO - The SF Lodge of the Chinese American Citizens Alliance is sponsoring an annual oratorical contest to be held on Dec. 6, 7:30 pm at 1044 Stockton St. The contest is open to full-time SF high school Chinese American students. Cash prizes ranging from $200 to $400 will be awarded to ten contestants. Entry forms may be obtained from high school counselors or call CACA at 982-4618 before Nov. 8.

## EDUCATION

*continued from page 7*

Asians are less able to excel in the former than in the latter fields.

Among non-Asian undergraduates, 30% are majoring in the social sciences. In contrast, only 16% of American-born Asians, and approximately 10% of foreign-born Asians are in the social sciences. The only two exceptions are Filipino- and Korean-ancestry students. Many of these two groups of students are probably aspiring law students.

Law is a highly regarded profession in the Philippines, a country with an overabundance of lawyers. Among western-educated Koreans, political science is a favorite field, especially for males. An unexpectedly large percentage of Korean-ancestry professors who hold regular academic appointments in American colleges and universities teach political science.

There are hardly any Asian-ancestry students in the humanities. Among non-Asians, almost 16% of Berkeley's undergraduates major in one of the humanities. Among American-born Asians, only 6% are in the humanities; among the foreign-born, only 3% are in the humanities, and many of this miniscule number are majoring in one of the foreign languages (mainly Oriental languages and French).

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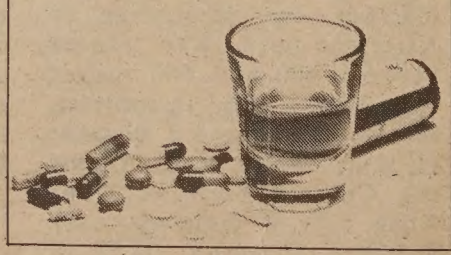

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# ANY WEDNESDAY

## Letter-writing Must Be Hereditary

By CAROLE JAN LEE

My mother told me when she was a child and she and her five siblings would fight, her mother would admonish them by saying, "One of these days you'll all live so far apart that you won't be able to fight." She was right.

The four brothers and two sisters eventually settled in Honolulu, Washington, DC, Taipei, Hong Kong, Portland, Oregon, and Sacramento.

So began several decades of communications between the various family members by mail. My grandmother remained in China, and my grandfather spent time living with the various children in the United States. So letters were important to keep in touch with the various families.

By the time I was ten, in addition to writing to aunts, uncles and cousins, I had pen pals that I got from comic books, and I was writing letters all over the world. My mother corresponded with her mother in Chinese, but wrote in English to the others.

Letter-writing can be a catharsis. Have you ever gotten so angry about something or someone that you just had to sit down and write a nasty letter? It can really be a relief but a little self-control has to be exerted. Go ahead, write what you think. But let the letter sit for a day or two; scrutinize it and chances are, you won't send it. Remember that once your letter is received by someone you can never retrieve it, and it has the potential of inflicting a lot of pain.

I am also a firm believer in writing to express praise when something nice happens. One evening, while paying an evening visit to Kaiser Hospital on Geary Street, I witnessed an accident as a car came speeding out of the Geary Street tunnel, heading east. It rear-ended four cars that had been stopped for a red light. The signal was almost completely obscured by tree branches. I wrote to the Department of Public Works and to my amazement, within two weeks the trees were removed!

Our four grown children have been living away from home for several years; first while away at school, and now as they are working in various places. Our youngest daughter is studying in Japan. Fortunately, they are *all* good letter-writers. Thanks to the copying machine, I can write one letter and make a copy for each one. But I find I usually have enough personalized news that I can fill up the entire back page as well. I've gotten my share of "send money" letters too.

My courtship was partly carried on by mail since we lived in different towns, and after I moved to SF, my mother and I would write several times a *week!* If she was upset with me about something, I would know by the absence of mail for a few days.

Since 1980, I have been corresponding with four students I met in Xian. For most of them, I am their only American friend. They write the most delightful letters, and are very candid about expressing their feelings about the political situation in China, what their hopes are for their country, and very often their frustration at not being able to further their education. They are always eager for me to make a copy of their letter and red-pencil their mistakes and send it back!

Many groups are using the letter-writing campaign as a tool for supporting various issues. Please take these campaigns seriously as the people in decision-making positions do place weight on the number of letters they get from constituents. Get into the habit of expressing your likes and dislikes—to television stations, radio stations and the like. Believe in the "Power of the Pen." □

## Cameron House's Rev. Harry Chuck To Be "Roasted" in SF City Hall

SAN FRANCISCO- A 50th birthday celebration for Reverend Harry Chuck, the director of Donaldina Cameron House, will be held in the City Hall Rotunda, this Saturday, November 9, from 6 pm to midnight.

Supervisor John Molinari is the master of ceremonies for the entertainment and "roast" of Rev. Chuck. The $50 cost per person will benefit Cameron House and covers a wine and cheese reception, dinner catered by Cafe Bedford and dancing to the music of Cookie Wong.

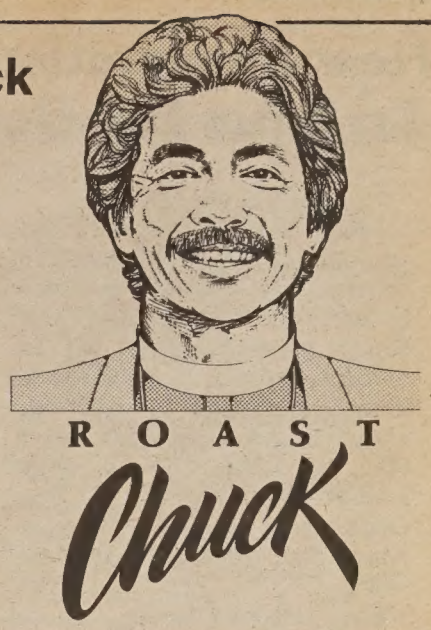
Rev. Chuck has been active at Cameron House for 25 years. He told East/West last week that he gives credit to a supportive staff for the diversified program offered by the Christian service agency.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

He cited the domestic violence unit as one of his agency's most successful programs, with a full-time attorney and a team of social workers on call seven days a week for counseling.

"Our singles group is the largest in Chinatown," Chuck added. There are over 250 people, ranging in age from 18 to 70, who belong to the group. Cameron House offers a personal acquaintance testing service and regular forums for the membership.

Chuck pointed out that only ten percent of the funding comes from the parent organization, the United Presbyterian Church, with the bulk of the funds from private sources. Chuck conducts wedding and funeral services and his staff provides premarital counseling on a sliding scale to supplement the income.




Chuck said he was approaching this weekend's event with a "sense of gratitude" to those recognizing his efforts in the community. Chuck has been active in the struggle for better housing in Chinatown for most of his 25 years of service. "I'm really happy that we were able to spring open a feeling for grass roots organizing in the community behind causes," Chuck said in commenting upon his work with the Chinatown Coalition for Better Housing.

Reservations can be made by check at Cameron House, 920 Sacramento St., SF, 94108. Call 781-0401 for more info.

## Chicago Forum Checks Affirmative Action Trends

CHICAGO - Asian American Forum and Synapses Asian Organizing Program will hold a forum on "Trends in Affirmative Action and Their Impact on Minorities" on Nov. 8, 7:30 pm, at 1545 W. Morse. Albert Raby, director of Chicago's Commission on Human Relations, will be the key speaker. Panelists include Linval Chung, Robin Sato, M. K.G.Pillay, Ngoan Le, Juanita Burris and Joseph Ahne.

## Diane S. Wong's Painting Exhibit Opens at Shinno

LOS ANGELES - Diane Shui Iu Wong's painting exhibit, entitled *Cityscope*, will be on display at the M.M. Shinno Gallery, 5820 Wilshire Blvd. Nov. 10-30. The exhibit includes acrylic enamel on canvas and ink and brush paintings on rice paper. An opening reception is planned from 3 to 6 pm, Nov. 10. Gallery hours are Tue.-Sat., 11 am to 5 pm.

## "Not My Fault" Continues Its Run at Ohana

OAKLAND - The improvisational comedy group from Asian American Theater Co., *Not My Fault*, continues its once-a-month run at Ohana Cultural Center/Restaurant, 4345 Telegraph Ave., on Sat., Nov. 9, at 8:30 pm. The group incorporates audience input and their own zany ideas to create routines which spoof everyday life and mock stereotypes. Admission is $4.

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# New Immigration Bill Expected To Raise HK Quota to 5,000

WASHINGTON - The final version of the immigration reform bill which is now before the Senate and the House of Representatives at different stages, is expected to have a provision to raise the annual Hong Kong quota from 600 to 5,000, Henry Mui, executive director of the Organization for Chinese Americans (OCA), said last week.

The Hong Kong quota provision was included in Simpson immigration bill, which passed the Senate Sept. 19. It had been an independent piece of legislation, but was tacked onto the Senate bill at the last minute.

In the House, where it was also introduced as an independent bill it now faces the subcommittee on immigration and has not yet been attached to the pending House immigration bill, sponsored by Rep. Pete Rodino.

"When Senator Simpson introduced his bill this year, he had a recommendation to raise the [Hong Kong] colonial quota to 3,000," Mui told E/W. "Between May and September, we did a tremendous amount of lobbying to have the quota raised to 5,000, including a letter-writing campaign .... Our office probably collected about five, six thousand letters and petitions that we in turn circulated to the members of the judiciary committee."

Largely due to the efforts of the OCA, the Senate voted to increase Simpson's figure to 5,000.

In the House, the subcommittee on immigration finished its public hearing on the Rodino immigration bill in October.

"From the best sources we can gather, the bill will be presented for a vote by the subcommittee in mid-November," said Mui. "And if it's passed, it will then be referred to the full judiciary committee chaired by Rodino. We are anticipating that the quota will be raised to 5,000."

According to other E/W sources in Washington, the full judiciary committee is expected to vote on the bill in December. After that, there will be question and referral meetings to review every aspect of the bill; then it will be submitted to the full House for a vote. If passed, the House and Senate will then try to iron out an agreement.

One reason for Mui's optimism about the raising of the quota in the final version of the bill, he said, is that "there was a recommendation from the State Department that it be raised to 5,000."


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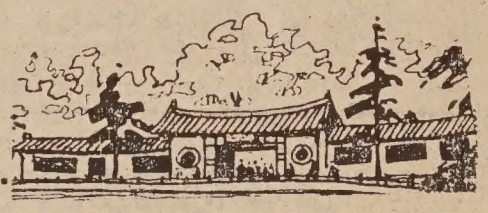

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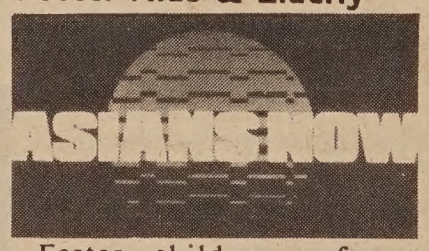
## "Asians Now" Features Foster Kids & Elderly




Foster children, refugee services, and elder abuse are a few of the topics to be presented in the next two installments of the weekend TV program "Asians Now."

On Nov. 9, host Serena Chen will present a show on how to provide a foster home for an Asian child. Originally scheduled for airing on Oct. 26, the show also tells about refugee services leading to self-sufficiency.

In the Nov. 16 show, Chen will interview Young Shin and Pat Lee, two delegates to last summer's international women's conference in Nairobi, Kenya. Among their topics is sex tourism in Asia.

In the same show, Paula Yap from Self-Help for the Elderly and Dr. Shirley Cachola, clinic director of the South of Market Health Center, will talk about elder abuse in the Asian community.

"Asians Now" is shown on KTVU Channel 2 each Saturday at 9 am.

**JANICE MIRIKITANI, WOMAN OF WORDS**

**Mirikitani, a third-generation Japanese American, is shown celebrating with her husband, the Rev. Cecil Williams, at last week's Women of Words luncheon sponsored by the Women's Foundation. Each of the six winners read a selection from her work. Said Mirikitani, "I'm surprised at receiving this award and I feel deeply honored to be among such celebrated writers to be honored." (Photo by E/W staff)**

# EVENTS

**WED., NOV. 6**
**7:30 pm**
Community meeting on film "Big Trouble in Little China," to be shot in Chinatown in Nov. Community Rm., Chinese for Affirmative Action, 17 Walter U. Lum Place, SF. 982-0801.

**FRI., NOV. 8**
**7 - 10 pm**
East Asian Festival at Stanford University's East House. 327-8271.
**8 pm - 2 am**
Fundraising dance for Asian Women's Resource Ctr. and Asian Business League of Santa Clara Valley. Live band, dj's. Giftcenter Pavilion, 888 Brannan St., SF. $10 advance, $12 door. Tix at 940 Washington St., SF. 788-1008 or 421-8827.

**SAT., NOV. 9**
**1 - 2 pm**
Book party for *Sole Survivor* by Ruthanne Lum McCunn. B. Dalton Bookstore, 1248 Broadway Plaza, Walnut Creek.

**TUES., NOV. 12**
**12 noon**
"The Origins of US's Two-China Policy" by Wang Jisi. 64 Barrows Hall, UC-Berkeley.

**SAT., NOV. 16**
**6:30 pm**
Asian American Theater Co. 12th anniversary celebration, Asian Art Museum, SF.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Exec. Dir. for N.Y. Chinatown History Project Admin. & fundrsng exper. required, $17-25,000 + benefits, send resume to: Lai, NYCHP, 70 Mulberry St., N.Y., 10013. Deadline Nov. 30.

Business & Loan Specialist wanted for Oakland community based project. Prior business and/or non-profit economic development experience preferred. Some knowledge of public/private financing procedures. Salary negotiable. Send resume to: Asian Foundation for Community Development, 310 8th Street #305B, Oakland, CA 94607. Or 444-2680 for more info.

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Gail K. Orgell, Sec/Treas.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 30,1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,30,Nov.6,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92058

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as The San Francisco Brewing Company, 155 Columbus Ave., San Francisco, CA 94133:
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Signed: Allan G. Paul
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 3, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,30,Nov.6,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92747

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Special Event Video, 1406 Burlingame Ave., Ste #64, Burlingame, CA 94010:
Gary Doyle Baca, 347 Primrose Ave., Burlingame, CA 94010.
Katarena Tway Baca, 347 Primrose Ave., Burlingame, CA 94010.
This business is conducted by husband and wife.
Signed: Gary D. Baca
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 30, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92090

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Suma Design, 2048 Leavenworth St., San Francisco, CA 94133:
Frank D. Suma, 2048 Leavenworth St., San Francisco, CA 94133.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Frank D. Suma
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 7, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,30,Nov.6,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92089

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Terranella, 2435 Union St., San Francisco, CA 94123:
Beatrice Terranella, 2435 Union St., #309, San Francisco, CA 94123
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Beatrice Terranella
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 7, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,30,Nov.6,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92687

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Madam's Little Beauty House, 610 6th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94112:
Ming Chu Wang, 1575 Pine St., #1 San Francisco, CA 94109.
Wei-Ming Tu, 149 3rd. Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118.
This business is conducted by a limited partnership.
Signed: Ming Chu Wang
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 28, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92152

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Vinh Hing Chui Wah Co., 706 Geary Street, San Francisco, CA 94109:
Silvia Chung, 1591 - 46th Ave. San Francisco, CA 94122.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Silvia Chung
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 8, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,20,Nov.6,1985.

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 81086

The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: San Francisco Brewing Company, 324 A Lombard St.
Allan G. Paul, 1251 Vallejo St., San Francisco.
This business was conducted by an individual
Signed: Allan G. Paul
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on October 3, 1985.
Pub.Dates:Oct.16,23,30,Nov.06,1985

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92119

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Greenstein Realty Co., 582 Market St., #910, San Francisco, CA 94104:
Jonathan Gordon Greenstein, 400 Anza, #302, San Francisco, CA 94118.
Michael Robert Greenstein, 400 Anza, #302, San Francisco, CA 94118.
This business is conducted by co-partners.
Signed: Jonathan Greenstein
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 8, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,20,Nov.6,1985.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Proposals are sought for construction of Site Improvements, Bid Package I for the Department of Corrections Northern California Women's Facility, San Joaquin County. Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814, until 4:00 p.m., November 21, 1985 at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The project comprises the construction of early sitework improvements consisting of grading, building pad preparation, storm drainage, sewer and water systems and paving.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814; at area builders exchanges; and minority associations in the project vicinity. Contact the Minority and Women Business Enterprises Coordinator, in the Department of Corrections, Planning and Construction Division, (916) 324-8963 or the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, (916) 324-4914 for the location of State plan rooms in the project vicinity.

Plans and specifications and a bid proposal form may be obtained only from the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814. No bid will be considered unless it is made on the State's proposal form which is non-transferable. The plans and specifications are nonreturnable.

The pre-bid conference is scheduled for November 12, 1985, 9:30 a.m. at the Northern California Youth Center, Central Administration Building, Training Room No. 125, 2650 South Newcastle Road, Stockton, California. From Highway 99, take Arch Road, east for approximately 1 mile, then turn south on South Newcastle Road to the facility.

Successful bidder(s) will be required to furnish a Payment Bond and Performance Bond as prescribed by law.

Preference will be granted to bidders properly approved as "small business" in accordance with Section 1896, et seq., Title 2, California Administrative Code. Application for the preference must be submitted to the Office of Small and Minority Business, 1808 14th Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, California 95814, not less than five (5) days in advance of the bid opening date.
Consistent with the Department of Corrections' policy to utilize minority and women business enterprises in all aspects of contracting to the maximum extent feasible, the Department has established a minority and women business enterprise participation goal of 10 percent of the contract bid price for this project.

The Department of Corrections reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive any irregularity in any bid, and to award a contract for any part or the whole of the project.

## GENERAL PREVAILING WAGE RATES COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1773 of the Labor Code, the Department of Corrections has ascertained that the general prevailing rate of wages applicable in the county in which the work is to be done is as determined by the Director of Industrial Relations effective the same date as the plans and specifications. Copies of the general prevailing wage rates are on file at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

A 10% bid bond and prequalification of bidders per the Public Contract Code are required.

An unofficial estimate for the project is $1.9 million.

# LEGAL

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92088
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Energy Connections, 1409 Toyon Drive, Concord, CA 94520:
Wendy Gail Maddagiri, 1409 Toyon Dr., Concord, CA 94520.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Wendy Maddagiri
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 4, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,30,Nov.6,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92596
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as United Coffee Shop, 1341 Stockton St., #4, San Francisco, CA 94133:
Sanh Lam, 518 Chiechi Ave., #19, San Jose, CA 95126.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Sanh Lam
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 24, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.30,Nov.6,13,20,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92602
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Meilleur Croissant, 500 Larkin St., San Francisco, CA 94102:
S.N.T. Corporation, 500 Larkin Street, San Francisco, CA 94102.
This business is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: S.N.T. Corporation
Nghia Xuan Dang, President
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 24, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92662
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Jun Limousine Service, 4131 California St., #3, San Francisco, CA 94118:
Byung Cheon Jun, 4131 California St., #3, San Francisco, CA 94118.
Byung Doo Jun, 321 23rd. Ave., #1, San Francisco, CA 94121.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Byung Cheon Jun
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 28, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92796
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Globia Trading Company, 610 Kearny St., San Francisco, CA 94108:
Dun-Chung Chan, 345 Hyde St. Apt. 6, San Francisco, CA 94109.
Charlie Cheng Chu, 345 Hyde St. Apt. 3, San Francisco, CA 94109.
This business is conducted by a limited partnership.
Signed: Dun-Chung Chan
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 1, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92839
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Chang's Trading Co., 427 Stockton St., #801A, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Frank Wong Chang, 427 Stockton St., #810, San Francisco, CA 94108
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Frank Wong Chang
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 4, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92671
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as S.I.N.A., 2651 Baker St., #A, San Francisco, CA 94123:
Mary Margaret Salter, 2651 Baker #A, San Francisco, CA 94123.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Maggie Salter
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 28, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92516
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as 1. SFO Press. 2. Menutree Books, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94105:
William F. Bischel, 4106-A 17th Street, San Francisco, CA 94114.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: William F. Bischel
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 22, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.30,Nov.6,13,20,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92525
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Kim Son Ginseng Co., 614 Kearny Street, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Xuong Qui Truong, 555A 4th Ave. San Francisco, CA 94118.
Vuong Xuan Tieu, 679 45th Ave. San Francisco, CA 94121.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Vuong Xuan Tieu
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 22, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92531
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Hung Hing Trading Co., 9 Janson Court, San Francisco, CA 94133:
May Jong, 762 Sacramento St. San Francisco, CA 94108.
Danny Jong, 762 Sacramento St. San Francisco, CA 94108.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: May Jong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 22, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92554
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Chinese Herbs Co., 755 Jackson Street, San Francisco, CA 94133:
Shung Chuen Lim, 1042A Washington St., San Francisco, CA 94108.
Hak Poon Chan, 843 Italy Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94112.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Shung Chuen Lim
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 23, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.30,Nov.6,13,20,1985.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
No. 848051
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
In the Matter of the Application of
ZENG HEPING
For Change of Name.
The application of ZENG HEPING for change of name, having been filed in Court, and it appearing from said application that ZENG HEPING has filed an application proposing that her name be changed to JOYCE HO PENG JUNG WONG
Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and directed, that all persons interested in said matter do appear before this Court in Department 1 on the 13th day of December, 1985, at 9:00 o'clock a.m. of said day to show cause why the application for change of name should not be granted.
It is further ordered that a copy of this Order be published in the East/West Chinese American Journal, a newspaper of general circulation printed in said county, at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the day of said hearing.
Dated this 25th day of October, 1985
VICTOR M. CAMPILONGO
Assistant Presiding Judge of Said Superior Court
Minnie Loo
Attorney At Law
443 Third Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94118-3206
Attorney for Applicant
Pub.Dates:Oct.30,Nov.6,13,20,1985

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92159
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as International Video Associate, 5809 Geary Blvd., San Francisco, CA 94102:
Mehdi Bolourchi, 143 Dalewood Way, San Francisco, CA 94127.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Mehdi Bolourchi
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 8, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,30,Nov.6,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92160
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Travels Unlimited & Orient Express Visa, Service, 1218 Stockton Street, San Francisco, CA 94133:
Stanton B. Ng, 1841 Mason St., San Francisco, CA 94133.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Stanton B. Ng
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 9, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,30,Nov.6,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92197
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as The Lady's Nails No. 2, 323 Geary Street, Suite 203, San Francisco, CA 94102:
Ui Su Du, 355 - 21st. Ave., #3, San Francisco, CA 94121.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Ui Su Du
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 9, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.30,Nov.6,13,20,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92275
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Mei Mei Beauty Salon, 878 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Mei Chu Ng, 1224 Vallejo Street, San Francisco, CA 94109.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Mei Chu Ng
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 15, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.23,30,Nov.6,13,1985.

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 90784
The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: Kim Son Sam Nhung Duoc Hang, 614 Kearny Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.
Xuong Qui Truong, 555A 4th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118.
Voung Xuan Tieu, 679 45th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94121.
This business was conducted by a general partnership
Signed: Vuong Xuan Tieu
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on October 22, 1985.
Pub.Dates:Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27, 1985

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 81080
The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: InfoImage, 2325-3rd Street, San Francisco, CA 94107.
The fictitious business name referred to above was filed in County on July 25, 1984.
Howard Lee, 5840 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94112.
Rose Lee, 5840 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94112.
Lily Lee, 181 Oliver St., San Francisco, CA 94014.
Calvin Fong, 2112 Mason St., San Francisco, CA 94133.
Eddie Yuk-Ming Yuen, 567 Sherree Dr., Martinez, CA 94553.
This business was conducted by a General Partnership
Signed: Howard Lee.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on October 4, 1985.
Pub.Dates:Oct.23,30,Nov.6,13,1985

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92153
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as General Wash & Dry, 143 Eddy Street, San Francisco, CA 94102:
Doan Xieu Ngo, 553 - 8th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94118.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Doan Xieu Ngo
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 8, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,30,Nov.6,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92156
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as International Video HiFi, 1169 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94103:
Mehdi Bolourchi, 143 Dalewood Way, San Francisco, CA 94127.
This business is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: Int'l Household Export, Inc.
Mehdi Bolourchi, President
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 8, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,390,Nov.6,198.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92157
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as 1. Videosonic 2. Videotronic, 1167 Mission St., Ste 3, San Francisco, CA 94103:
International Household Export, Inc. 1169 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94103.
This business is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: Int'l Household Export, Inc.
Mehdi Bolourchi
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 8, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,30,Nov.6,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92158
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as All Advertising Agency Co., 670 Minna St., Suite 1, San Francisco, CA 94103:
International Household Export, Inc. 1169 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94103.
This business is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: Int'l Household Export, Inc.
Mehdi Bolourchi, President
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 8, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.16,23,30,Nov.6,1985.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
No. 847766
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
In the Matter of the Application of
HEWARD NOHA DA LUZ
For Change of Name by and through his mother Ivy Kit Ieng da Luz.
The application of HEWARD NOHA DA LUZ for change of name by and through his mother Ivy Kit Ieng da Luz having been filed in Court, and it appearing from said application that HEWARD NOHA DA LUZ has filed an application proposing that his name be changed to HEYWARD NOAH DA LUZ
Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and directed, that all persons interested in said matter do appear before this Court in Department 1 on the 10th day of December, 1985, at 9:00 o'clock a.m. of said day to show cause why the application for change of name should not be granted.
It is further ordered that a copy of this Order be published in the East/West Chinese American Journal, a newspaper of general circulation printed in said county, at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the day of said hearing.
Dated this 22nd day of October, 1985
VICTOR M. CAMPILONGO
Assistant Presiding Judge of Said Superior Court
IVY DA LUZ
3508 Geary Blvd., #4
San Francisco, CA 94118
Pub.Dates:Oct.30,Nov.6,13,20,1985

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92411
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Dan's Lai Sheung Laundromat, 1045 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94133:
Lap Sheung Li, 1128 Pacific Ave. San Francisco, CA 94133.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Lap Sheung Li
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 18, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.23,30,Nov.6,13,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92440
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Sherlock Bones, 60 Yukon St., San Francisco, CA 94114:
John Patrick Keane, 60 Yukon St., San Francisco, CA 94114.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: John Patrick Keane
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 18, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.23,30,Nov.6,13,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92461
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Hong Kong Hip Yuen Lung Trading Co., Ltd, 3281 - 22nd Street, San Francisco, CA 94110:
Hak Poon Chan, 3281 22nd Street, San Francisco, CA 94110.
Eric K.O. Chan, 3281 22nd Street San Francisco, CA 94110.
Stephen Y. Tam, 843 Italy Avenue San Francisco, CA 94112.
Jeanne Yu-Chun Tse, 3281 22nd. Ave. San Francisco, CA 94110.
This business is conducted by
Signed: Hak Poon Chan
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 21, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct.23,30,Nov.6,13,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92492
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Golden Gate "Tofu", 1265 Griffith Street, San Francisco, CA 94124:
Robert Chen, 40 Crestline Ave., Daly City, CA 94015.
Mya Aung Maung, 288 St Catherine Dr. Daly City, CA 94015.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Robert Chen
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 21, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 84052
The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: United Coffee Shop, 1341 Stockton St., #4, San Francisco, CA 94133.
Xuong Lam, 1618 Virginia Ave., #1, San Jose, CA 95116.
The fictitious business name referred to above was filed in County on November 30, 1984.
This business was conducted by an individual
Signed: Xuong Lam
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on October 24, 1985.
Pub.Dates:Oct.30,Nov.6,13,20,1985

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 055198
The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: Travels Unlimited, 1218 Stockton St., San Francisco, CA 94133.
The fictitious business name referred to above was filed in County on Oct. 9, 1985.
Stanton B. Ng, 1841 Mason St., San Francisco, CA 94133.
This business was conducted by an individual
Signed: Stanton B. Ng
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on October 9, 1985.
Pub.Dates:Oct.16,23,30,Nov.06,1985

故國風光

一六八、

秦儒

# 鐵塔・繁塔

開封市內外有兩座寶塔，各有特點，向來受到遊人的讚賞。城內是祐國寺塔，地方人簡稱之爲「鐵塔」。其實是有鐵的名，而無鐵的實，僅僅因爲塔身是用深褐色的琉璃磚鑲砌的，看來顏色近似，就相習稱之爲鐵塔了。

祐國寺塔在祐國寺內。據「汴京遺跡誌」的記載，是北宋仁宗（公元一〇二三—一〇六三年）時代修建的。八角十三層，巍峨矗立，直指雲霄，高近二十丈，過去旅人在遠遠三四十里外就可以看見了。明代黃河泛濫，塔基已被淹沒，塔身是用不同形式的琉璃磚，仿木結構的形式，砌成各種枋椽斗拱，極爲工巧。每個稜角都鑲有半圓庭柱，周身並雕有翔龍飛鳳、飛天、力士、菩薩、寶相花等等圖案，據統計有五十多種不同的花紋，生動活潑，各具形態，這都是近千年以上的陶瓷藝術，在那個時代世界上還是少有的成就，令人欽仰。塔四面有門，可以進入塔內，沿梯盤旋登上塔頂。每層也都是窗孔，可供眺望。對窗口的壁上，則嵌有黃色琉璃的佛像，十三層一共有四十八尊，這是明代添配的。塔頂能容十餘人，從這裡遠眺黃河波濤洶湧的巨流，就只像一條黃色的錦帶，迂迴盤繞在萬頃的白沙之上，景色頗爲壯麗。鐵塔歷經地震、決河、狂暴風雨，仍舊巍然獨存，也使人想像古人的工程計算和施工技術，應該給與極高的評價。

「繁塔」原名「興慈塔」，在城的東部，以其建在「繁台」之上，俗稱繁塔。是北宋太宗（公元九七七—九九七年）時建造。文獻的記載，塔原來是九層，依開封民謠唱的「鐵塔鐵塔真正高，比比只到繁塔腰」，可以想像當初繁塔的偉大，比鐵塔是更爲峭拔的。爲什麼現在只見三層？傳說是明朝初年，地方長官迷信風水，認爲城外的繁塔高過城內的鐵塔，對開封的王氣阻煞了（宋室南渡以後，開封就再沒有成爲帝都），大不吉利，於是剷除了六層，變成一座光禿禿的平頂三層塔。志書上也有「明初摧毀，止遺三層」的記載。後人又在平頂上加建一個七級的小寶塔，雖然形成了一種特殊的格調，顯得新奇，究竟比配不當，使人有不協調的感覺。

三層的塔身，原來非常精緻，是用塑製了佛像的灰磚砌築的。佛像有幾十種姿態，古樸自然，刻工精美。塔檐則是仿木刻的雕磚斗拱，顯得莊嚴端重。塔內第一層，東西壁上都嵌有石刻的佛經，出於名人手筆。許多宗教學者和書法藝術家都推崇爲研究佛教經典和書法的珍貴資料。塔內設有木梯可以登上三層的塔頂，眺望古城的全景。

附註：前期標題應爲「相國寺」，誤植後期標題，特此聲明並致歉。

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（六十一）


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說故事　講歷史

第三十一章

# 南朝—齊(四)

胡靜廬

齊蕭道成之篡宋，和宋劉裕之篡晉，同樣是大臣權重當朝，以禪讓的形式奪取政權。只是這兩個人出身不同，劉裕是無業流民，發跡於行伍。蕭道成却是蘭陵（今山東嶧縣）望族，將門之後。所以蕭道成建齊國以後，他知道劉宋一朝，紀綱敗壞，在政治上有些改進。同時也能認識形勢，與强大的北魏隔淮河對峙，彼此修好，在紛亂之後，暫時維持了社會的安定。傳了兒子蕭賾（讀如責，齊武帝），還有一個承平的局面，南朝人民，過着小康的生活，歷史上稱之爲「永明之治」（永明是齊武帝的年號）。蕭賾去世，太子早死，便由二十一歲的皇孫蕭昭業繼位。宮廷中又誘發了爭奪政權明內亂，走上前朝劉宋敗亡的覆轍。

蕭昭業是一個極其奸險狡詐的人，他工於心計，會應付會做作，表面上一套，骨子裡一套，騙取祖父武帝的歡心。可是他父親文惠太子在世時，很能識破他的個性，在起居用度上管束得很嚴，然而他仍舊不聽規戒，私下與小人接近，同卧起，共衣食。沒有錢花，便暗地向富人索借，用一張黃紙，先寫下他當皇帝以後，預許給予的官爵，并請女巫們祈禱他早登王位。太子（蕭昭業的父親）病死，表面上憂容滿面，悲傷號哭，一回內室，便歡笑酣飲，縱情淫樂。祖父（武帝）病重，蕭昭業也是殷勤侍疾，言發淚下，使得武帝以爲他孝思不匱，必能負荷大任，豈知他急急盼望祖父及早歸中央寫了一個大「喜」字，周圍再繞上三十六個小喜字，表示他的狂喜。當然這些虛矯險惡的心境和行爲，那能遮掩朝廷內外的耳目！於是有些顧命大臣如蕭鸞（蕭昭業的叔父）等就在預謀廢立了。

蕭鸞有才幹，但很奸險，在武帝朝以嚴能著稱，所以武帝死時，有遺詔由他輔政。可是蕭昭業并不接受他的意見，即位十天，就把他不喜歡的王融賜死，分批屠殺弟兄叔伯。他自己便和左右親信，便服出宮，去市裡賭博，輸錢動輒百幾十萬，把上代國庫積聚的八億金錢，大半年功夫全花光了。蕭鸞屢次諫勸無效，於是就聯合了許多朝臣，發動政變，位不到一年的蕭昭業。以太后的諭旨立昭業的十五歲弟弟昭文即位，從此蕭鸞權勢日重，同年便廢立幼主，自己即帝位稱齊明帝。於是又大開殺戒，高帝武帝的子孫，殘殺殆盡，劉宋朝廷骨肉之禍，再見於蕭齊。這時北魏趁南朝王室的混亂，大舉南征，南齊喪師失地，國土日蹙。

蕭鸞在位五年，死後傳給十六歲的太子寶卷。幼主寶卷驕狂放縱凶殘好殺，不斷的引起內亂兵變，第三年雍州刺史蕭衍奉蕭寶融爲主，宣布寶卷的罪惡攻入建康，寶卷被殺，蕭寶融在江陵即帝位（稱和帝）。蕭衍坐鎮京都，自稱相國，封梁王，誅除異已，大樹權半路，知道蕭衍意在奪國，形勢已非，便自動下詔禪讓于梁王。蕭衍當年即帝位，改國號爲梁。

南齊短短只存在了二十四年，却經歷了七個皇帝，是兩朝四個朝代中，最短命的政權。

## 燼餘拾掇

# 「八・一三」(二)

一九三七年八月十四日上午，我們裝運防空器材的列車到杭州站加煤加水。那天的氣象報告，東海有强烈颱風朝西北向長江口、杭州灣移動，暴風雨圈將達三百里，垂東沿海一帶都籠罩在濃雲厚霧之中，列車也暫停候命，十時左右意外的防空警報呼嘯了起來，好不奇怪！交通機關，事先有防空的演練，軌道外挖了防空壕，軌道上有僞裝掩體等等，我們車上的員工，都隨着防空員的指導進行疏散隱蔽，貨車也拖去站台，解體拖入了掩體，一切進行得有條有理，對於毫無防空知識和經驗的我，等於上了一次實習課。約半小時，警報解除了，人車也都回復了原來的位置。廣播電台開始廣播，報告中國空軍冒着惡劣的氣候，飛上海轟炸了日軍起卸軍火的匯山碼頭、虹口的日本陸戰隊司令部（這個司令部，我在勝利後受降總部時一度住在這裡，其建築堅實，像座要塞樣，宅就是日本寇軍侵略華中的指揮所），還把泊在黃浦江上的日本旗艦「出雲」號炸傷了。聽了這個勝利消息，杭州全市都哄動了起來，「抗戰勝利萬歲」的呼聲，響徹雲霄！

當時的中國空軍，建軍僅僅有兩年的歷史，從德國、意大利、美國買了教練機、戰鬥機、輕轟炸機大概是三百架，型號都不是進步的。國家財政困難，借蔣先生五十大慶，用「獻機祝壽」的名義，全國捐款向美國買了六十架「P四十」戰鬥機，編了一個大隊（著名的空戰英雄高志航是大隊長），機種算是比較新的。據軍方的資料，日軍的飛機在一千五百架以上，駐在東北的就有五百架，力量對比，衆寡懸殊，中國年輕的空軍，「初生之犢不畏虎」，居然敢於給强大的敵人一次下馬威，實在值得欽敬！

十四日深夜，我們的列車安全到了南昌。接車的同事們又告訴許多滬戰的好消息。十四日下午日軍飛機十八架對杭州筧橋機場進行報復性的攻襲，中國剛剛調到前綫的空軍第四大隊，又在大隊長高志航率領下起飛應戰，一升空就展開急襲，日機群防不勝防，立刻就被衝散了隊形，失去了遭架能力，立時被擊落六架，又寫下了中日戰爭史上首次擊毀敵機的紀錄（十四十五日連續發生空戰，共擊毀日機五十五架。這個輝煌戰績，爲當時國外通訊社和著名報紙所稱頌）。地面部隊因爲是精銳的國軍，而且日本的增援部隊還未到達上海，暫時也居於優勢，不時傳出振奮人心的勝利消息。可是在敵人海陸的强烈砲火下，中國軍隊沒有予敵人以決定打擊的力量，也是條件對比下無法踰越的。蔣先生所決定的應敵原則，用消耗戰、持久戰與敵周旋，以打破敵人速戰速決的企圖，不失爲領導抗日戰爭的正確指導思想和戰略。

戰爭全面展開了，南昌在軍事上是空軍的重要基地之一，第三空軍區、航空機械學校、飛機修理廠都在城郊附近，南昌新飛機場，是當時國內具有規模的。無疑義要受敵機的空襲，城區很難不受波及。我回南昌以後，便晝夜和同事們投入疏散倉庫、布置交通、燈火管制、消防救護、等等防空設備和演習安排中，一天往往工作十四小時，好像受了愛國心的驅策，不會感到勞累一樣。

（六十一、胡靜廬）


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# 紐約艾島移民站發現華人移民石壁上題詩

自「埃崙詩集」在一九八〇年問世以後，那些曾被拘禁在金山灣區天使島的早期華人移民，留在拘留所牆上的塗鴉詩作，頓時引起了此間華人的重視。在一九八五年間，紐約港內艾利斯島上的昔日移民站中，也發現類似的先民詩作。

艾島詩作是在艾利斯島博物館整建工程進行中，由博物館的職員發現。而後由自由女神博物館館長基尼通知紐約的華埠歷史研究社。再由該研究社的人鑑定該詩作是出自曾停留在該建築內的華人之手。而且該作品是文言文體。緣於該建築曾經過油漆粉刷，目前存留的作品只有在洗手間大理石壁上刻下的七首詩。在那七首詩中，有一些已不可辨認。

艾島曾在一八九二年至一九五四年間設有移民站。但是，因爲紐約並不是華人主要的進口，所以由此進入美境的華人數目遠不如西岸爲多。但一位周姓的華人，曾在一九五〇年的時候，在艾島移民站等候的生活片斷。他曾於艾島等候入境審訊時，被拘留在看守所中達兩星期之久。一如天使島上被拘留的華人一般，周氏不僅不可接待親友，其行動也受到限制。他日日只能與其他被拘留的人們同進出。早上他被哨聲叫醒。看守所是一大通倉，裡面有幾百個床位。被拘之人自然沒有隱私可言。因此，洗手間變成了被拘之人可訴諸心事於壁上的處所。

艾島上的看守所尚稱乾淨，食物與床舖也不算太差，而且移民也沒有遭致虐待。然而，行動不自由導致移民覺得前途茫茫。其中有些移民，甚至在看守所中等候案件了結達一年之久。

根據其他消息來源認爲，艾島當時多用爲暫時拘留華人移民之用。據估計可能有千餘華人曾在艾島被禁，其中大多數爲海員。他們多來自港澳珠江三角洲；其次是海南島、福州與上海等地。如今抄錄幾首先民遺跡於下：

思念故鄉眼淚流，
不知何日可無憂。
父兄伯叔妻兒散，
樓房屋宇變成溝。
命大如天花旗到，
以爲安寧可無憂。
誰知移民將我捕，
不由分說入居留
何能解決苛條例，
長期勝利可自由。
亦望同群齊合力，
捐輸回國殺我仇。
得見父兄妻完會，
笑口吟吟講西遊。

牆上亦可見到一些短的標語、口號，例如「中國萬歲！打倒帝國！中國勝利！」

艾島只是近期發現有早期華人移民遺留詩作的處所。維多利亞大學的黎全恩教授，曾於一九七七年自英屬哥倫比亞省的維多利亞市內的移民拘留所舊址的牆上，抄錄這樣的詩作：

心心恨恨不成眠，
提起番奴怒冲天。
將我監房來受苦，
五更收盡有誰憐。

這些詩作，正如天使島上的一般，極其粗糙。對熟悉「島」一書的讀者來說，在詩中普遍流露的情感，則大致相同。如此可見作詩的先民不僅來自同樣的社會經濟階層，而且也源於中國同一地理區域。詩的主題充分顯示出先民入境後所受到的不友善待遇。或許在西雅圖和洛杉磯的移民入境站，也能發現類似的詩作。或許在更偏遠的地區，例如澳洲與紐西蘭等地，在所有早期華人移民受到當地排華政策的壓迫下的移民站內，都可能會見到這樣的作品。

（麥禮謙）

## 洛城美術館推出新展覽

（本報訊）羅省縣立美術館目前推出三大展覽。㈠十七及十八世紀名畫三十六幅。明年一月五日閉幕。

㈡美國孔氏姐妹的藏品三千五件。十一月廿四日閉幕。

㈢十五到十九世紀的素描一百件。十二月八日閉幕。

以上三展覽均印有精美目錄發售。

## 華埠人語

## 種族歧視傷及亞裔

上期我們談到華裔及其他亞裔大學生在申請就讀著名大學、研究院及醫學院會受到歧視，品學兼優的也會享閉門羹。這對我們社區中不少人來說，是難以置信的。

爲什麼呢？因爲一些人認爲種族歧視已是『歷史名詞』，是上一代人不幸的經歷。這一代人生長在幸福的環境中，不會再受歧視。

又有一些人認爲美國是個『理想的社會』，只要我們奉公守法，勤懇工作，默默耕耘，不參與政治活動，便會自然成爲一等良民。沒有人會再掀起種族歧視的狂潮！

更有一些人認爲社會上難免有種族歧視，但只會發生在新移民和難民身上，他們自己來美已有數十年，說得一口標準英語，謀得一個中上級的差事，有房產，有汽車，過着美滿生活，所謂種族歧視事件，不會碰到他們一家。

甚至有些人說：現在美國社會，只有黑人和印第安人才受到種族歧視。華裔和其他亞裔人士早已『上岸』了！

誰知事實並不是這樣，以大學歧視亞裔學生爲例；第一，歧視不分貧富與階級，凡是黃皮膚的亞裔都是被歧視之列。

第二，歧視不分成績高低。只因爲他們是華裔，許多成績甲等的學生也被大學排擠出來。第三，有歧視偏見者只會緊抱權力，不會講道理。有少數極端份子還會用暴力，用各種卑劣手段以求達到目的。

所以說，我們要參與社區活動，要抗議任何形式的種族歧視。不要以爲自己抱着「潔身自愛」的超然態度，便可避去以歧視。殖民主義其實是「暴力戰勝正義」的卑鄙表現。對未來的香港移民，仍沿用舊日殖民地式的人口配額，正是公然提示其可恥的過去。

我們在此支持立法人紐澤西州民主黨衆議員羅狄諾、加州民主黨衆議員伯頓，以及加州民主黨衆議員明尼達等，企圖將現行移民法中香港每年六百名移民配額，增加爲五千名的建議與其努力奔走。

## 社論

## 殖民地式的移民配額

作爲曾由十三殖民地建國的美國公民，我們對于殖民主義，實在不敢苟同。

曾號稱最大殖民帝國的英國，如今正與中華人民共和國磋商有關交還有「不列顛王國皇冠上最明亮的一顆珍珠」的香港。英國也企圖糾正以往的不平等條約。

而如今我們的移民法却打着殖民地式的移民配額的口號，繼續針對種族及國籍出處加

## 社區消息

☆安老自助處定十一月十三日星期三辦理老人乘車卡和購物折扣金卡。申請者必須帶出生證明、護照或駕駛證到板街六四〇號該處。

☆大埠同源會定十一月十六日六時在該會舉行支持謝國翔參政晚宴及舞會。每位廿五元，訂座電游麗卿九八九—四六四六。

☆本市北岸區圖書館定十一月十四日舉辦兒童電影節目。爲三至五歲安排之影片在十時半、十一時及下午二時半放映三場。六歲以上節目只映三時半一場。地址美臣街二千號。

☆大埠同源會定十二月六日舉辦中學生演講比賽。欲參賽者應在十一月八日前在就讀中學導師處領取表格或電九八二—四六一八。

☆本市東北衛生服務處每月第一及第三個星期五上午十時一刻舉辦免費粵語孕婦育嬰班。又每星期二上午九至十時舉辦太極拳運動班。地址士德頓街一五二〇號。

☆本市市政中心圖書館室十一月十四日星期四中午十二時放映免費電影「國際旅館被拆除」。

☆本市華埠女青年會舉辦青少年國畫班，由陳健群教導，每星期六下午一至三時上課。學費八週卅二元。又該會定十一月八日開駕駛講習班，每月第二個星期五晚六至九時上課，只收二元。插花班由孔祥瑋女士教授，有早、晚班，八週一期四十元。地址企李街九六五號。

☆洛杉磯華埠圖書館每月第一個星期三上午十一時半至十二時爲兩歲半至五歲兒童舉辦「兒童時間」，有講故事、唱遊及影片。（六二〇—〇六二五）

警察總監謝國翔（中）在大埠同源會爲其舉辦的籌款餐會上。

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一九八五年十一月六日

# 過通望可案法民移正修
# 破突大爲額配港香千五

（本報華盛頓電話訪問）美華協會總幹事梅根衍上周表示，參衆兩院移民修正法案的定稿中有關香港移民的配額，可望由原先的六百名提高爲五千名。

於九月十九日在參院獲得通過的辛普遜移民法案，亦曾包括提高香港移民配額一款。

衆院由民主黨羅狄諾推介的移民法案，目前方由移民委員會公聽完畢。梅總幹事說：「據我們的資料來源顯示，衆院移民法案可望於十一月中旬得到委員會表決。」他繼續說，如果該法案獲得通過，則會呈送一由羅狄諾爲主席的司法委員會討論。伍預料有關香港移民配額一項，也將提高爲五千人。

司法委員會預計將於明年一月表決該法案。而後，在呈送衆議院投票前，將會有一連串的討論會詳查該法案是否可行。衆院移民法案一旦通過，參衆兩院應儘量消除歧見以達致協議。

梅氏告訴本報記者說，當參議員辛普遜向參院介紹其移民法案時，曾有意將香港殖民地移民入美國的配額提升至三千人。他繼續說，在今年五月至九月之間，美華協會提高移民配額至五千人而四處奔走經營。該協會曾在那段期間蒐集五、六千封信，而後轉交司法委員會成員。

參院終因美華協會的努力奔走，將香港移民的年配額增爲五千名。

梅氏對香港移民配額提高之定案，至表樂觀。他說：「國務院也曾建議將配額增爲五千名。」

# 移民局破獲五人集團
# 六萬五包辦公民身份

（本報洛杉磯電話訪問）美國助理檢察官羅瑞・萊汶森於十月二日對五位華人因非法爲台灣人士取得公民資格而提出控訴。

該五名南加州華人爲陳大偉（又名陳健，三十二歲，現寓南帕莎迪那）、王喬治（又名王金凱三十四歲，寓洛杉磯）、楊南西（三十七歲，寓聖瑪利諾）、李光華（三十九歲，寓哈仙達崗）、以及鄺廣全（五十五歲，寓洛杉磯）。

萊汶森檢察官表示，該五名被告分別被控以涉嫌串通共犯、違法進行貨幣交易、逃稅及僞造退稅證明等二十二項罪狀。

王喬治、楊南西、李光華、及鄺廣全均於十月三日被捕。根據萊汶森十一月一日說，該非法集團的首腦陳大偉，目前在逃。

王鄺兩人曾於三日下午在聯邦法院被提訊，法官裁定王還押聯邦看守所，十月十一日以後方才准予交保，保釋金爲二十五萬。鄺則以二萬五千元當庭交保。

檢察官表示，根據美國法律，若該五名被告的罪狀遭定罪，陳大偉最高可被判一百年監禁及十一萬五千元罰鍰；楊南西可判三十年及三萬五千元罰鍰；鄺廣全可判至三十五年及四萬五千元罰鍰；李光華可判至四十五年及五十四萬罰鍰。

起訴書中指出，該五名被告從一九七九年至八二年十二月止，涉嫌以每人高達六萬五千元的價格，爲十四位來自台灣的移民取得公民資格。五名被告並串通洛杉磯及橙郡的移民局官員，非法牟利爲他人取得公民資格。

該五名被告中李光華具有美國公民資格，曾任法美國家銀行副總裁。王金凱雖自稱於一九七七年獲得永久居留權，但檢察官在保釋聽證會上却稱其自香港非法入境，因爲移民局並無其入境資料。王目前從事房地產工作。鄺廣全從事保險業，亦兼任洛杉磯華埠溯源堂的英文書記與中華會館監事。鄺具有美國公民身份。

起訴書中表示，五名被告中楊李二人將擬申請公民身份者介紹給陳大偉。而後陳找王及吳約翰準備僞造證件時，陳大偉僱用具有公民資格人士作爲申請公民者的僞證。起訴書中指出，該五名被告及吳約翰非但教導公民身份申請人如何回答移民局的問話，並提供交通工具及假文件，包括假綠卡，以便爲申請人取得公民資格。

經由五名被告非法獲至綠卡或公民身份者包括：包秀琴及其家人、鄺建倫、陳亦倫、劉玉萍、紀瑞渠、吳强恒等人。

萊汶森表示，起訴書中所到自一九七九年起，經由該五名被告非法取得綠卡或公民資格的十四名台灣人士，將由移民局處置，而不被視爲罪犯。該十四名非法歸化爲美國公民者，可能遭致取消其永久居留權或公民身份，而被遞解出境。

# 華人移民入美
# 大事年表

一九一〇—開設天使島移民拘留所，以處理從太平洋地區入境的華人及其他移民。

一九一五—一九一八—法院判決華裔美國公民出生于海外的子女（土生子）有權以公民身份申請入境。

一九二四—禁止華裔美國公民的外籍華人妻入境。該條法例于一九三〇年修正爲，准許于一九二四年以前與美國公民結婚的外籍華人妻入境。

一九二七—法院判決華裔出生于美國以外的華人孫輩（土生孫），祇在某種情況下才得以公民身份申請入境。

一九四三—廢除「排華移民法案」。華人得以歸化入美籍。准許每年華人移民配額爲一百零五人。一九四六年，因種族不同而不賦予公民資格，並以種族及經濟階層爲准則拒入境之條例。

一八八四—一九〇四—修正後的「排華法案」條例更爲苛刻。一九〇四年對禁止華工入境法例期限無限延長。

一八九八—法院判決准許在美出生華人（土生）有公民身份和權利（黃金德案）並包括有出入國境的權利。

一九六八—美中簽訂雙方移民條約（蒲安臣條約）。華人歸化入美籍並不在此條約規定之內。

一八八〇—美中簽約准許美國立法限制華工入境。

一八八二—禁止華工入境十年。祇准許商人、教師、學生、遊客及外交人員等入境。華人不得歸化爲公民。首開規定華裔公民之華人妻子及子女不受移民配額所限。

一九四五—一九五〇—准許外國出生的未婚配偶以及美國軍人之外籍眷屬子女入境。

一九四八—一九六五—准許走避戰禍及難民入境。

一九五五—美國駐香港領事館指控大批華人非法入境。美國于一九五六年起訴非法華人入境行爲主謀。一九五九年美國啟用坦白計劃，准許非法入境者調整身份。

一九六五—廢除按照國籍配額法。各國移民皆一視同仁，各有每年二萬名配額。一九八二年台灣一地被准予二萬名移民的年配額。

一九八三—參議員辛普遜及衆議員馬佐里共同向國會介紹一修正一九六五年移民法的提案。一九八四年參衆兩院各自通過不同內容的修正案，但兩院意見分歧無法達成協議。

一九八五—參議員辛普遜每次介紹移民法案。